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THE

PARALLEL:

OR,

The New Specious Association

AN

Old Rebellious Covenant.

Closing with a Disparity between

A TRUE

PATRIOT,

AND

A Factious Associatoz.

LONDON,

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The Parallel.

Ever did a piece of Villany deferve sharper Animadversion, or the Contriver of it more severity; and both I fancy might have had their deferts already, did not the grossness of the Treason, almost superfede reflection, and the greatness of the Traytor exempt him from Punishment: fo that there is even a fort of necessity severely to reliect on such a horrid Contrivance; as onely by the boldness of its being undertaken, seems to dare and provoke it; and presume upon an Impunity, from the very greatness of its guilt; and this enormity of the Subject may ferve to make this Paper a palatable fort of scribble, though the superfluity of so many Pamphlets is enough to make it nauseous: But the Author of it desires as little to be known, as that of the Affociation; and therefore comes into the World, as some late Criminals out of Prison, with an *Ignoramus*. But with this advantage, That if the one were detected, no Law would make him lose so much as one of his *Eurs*; whilst it would adjudge the other to forfeit his Head; I mean those Laws that are still the same, though the Justice of them be perverted; That Justice which our kind Prince diffuses indeed like a mighty Stream, but is still swallowed up in the Gulph of that unfathomable thing, call'd a Conscience; That arrogant conceit of doing well, of doing God good service and the King, though it be in committing Sacriledge, and commencing Rebel; That prodigious Paradox, that unintelligible Lump of Contradiction, which now can huddle together a guilty piece of Innocence, make Teason a species of Loyalty; Saint and Rebel, Terms Equivocal or even Homonymous; and with the most unreasonable part of Logick unite the most opposite Shapes, patch up a Centaure in imagination; make a fantastick Monster leap up with a thought, and with an extravagant conceit, jumble together that hotch-potch Animal, that Heterogeneous Composition of an Honest Knave. Certainly these Dictates of Conscience can now no longer be call'd Infpiration, or the fuggestions even of common sense, much less he impulses of a reafonable foul, (for as fome rapt Zealots would have them thought,) the Spiritual Infusions of Euthusiasm and Revelation, when they shall preposterously fuggest the greatest Criminals innocent, and acquit by the Sentiments of a few Men, those whom almost Mankind condemns.

To reflect here a little on the proceedings of our late Juries, is fo far pertinent to this discourse, as they themselves seem a band of covenanting Assoctators, fuch as would have acquitted the Factious Inditer of this Association, had they found him musing on it at his Desk, with an imperfect draught of the bloody Scheme in his hand, and blowing up the Government with his dangerous Ammunition of Pen, Ink, and Paper; fuch as would have cleard a Protestant Joyner, had they seized him with his hands on his Majesty; and would rather reason themselves out of Sense, then such a Villain out of his Life; and what is the greatest Paradox, still conceit themselves Honest-men and True, whatever all the World thinks to the contrary. I fancy such disaffected creatures will think me but an improper Animadverter on the Subject in hand, who am fo easie and credulous a fool, as to believe the ridiculous design of seizing his Majesty, and the strange Paradox of a Presbyterian-Plot. As for the first, I will tell these merry Gentlemen, they onely make it ridiculous, by laughing at it; and though it is not probable that they would have ferved his Majesty like a little diminutive King at Chefs; huddl'd him up into a Bag, and fo march't off with the Prize; yet Mr. Colledge had provided, Ithink, a Sack for him, in his emblematical representations of the Monarchy, and truffed him upon shoulders too in his Pictures; But, to speak seriously, I can't see the ridiculousness of keeping a King Prisoner, till those Bills are extorted into Laws by his Confinement, which were never like to meet with his Royal Assent without such a Confirmint. And instead of thinking such designs but the deliriums of a crack't Scull, I should rather imagine them the politicks of their hot Brains: especially when the proceedings of their very Fore-fathers, makes them so good Statesmen, and tickles the young Heirs, with the pleasant thoughts how bravely their Grandsires domineer'd with their Proposals, o're the poor Prince at Holmby.

Then my thoughts of the Presbyterian-Plot are briefly thus. That though we cannot detect any private Commillions to raife Forces; yet we have as much ground to believe it as the Pepilh one, in which there has not one Commission been found amongst all the feiz'd Papers, notwithstanding somany sworn to be delivered; and this Turge, not as detracting from the certainty of the latter, the Generals of which I believe as much as my Creed, but onely to flew that fuch Gentlemen ought not to be fo partial to their own Caufe, as to make that an argument in their own defence, which by no means they can allow in ano-And there may be a complicated Conspiracy, though not proved with an actual Rebellion, and which I am apt to believe has been carrying on, ever fince the death of the Protector, as well as the other ever fince the deceale of Oncon Mary; but however, if I miltake not, we have of late met with many detections of their overt-acts, to subvert the Government, besides those by-tricks of Libelling, and defaming it; witness only, this Affociation at prefent, because 2tis to be the subject of this Discourse; And now I believe they understand of what kind of Principles I am compos'd of, what Sentiments I have of their Plots, which whether rational or nothey must not Judge because Party: and then what wonder is it, if the detection of their Confpiracies, and the Punishment of the Delinquents be fo difficult to be compass'd, when both must lye in the breast of fuch as feem to espouse the Prisoner's Cause, and with a resolved fort of incredulity to believe neither Evidence on Oath, matter of Fact, or their own Sences ? What wonder is it if His Majesty, cannot have the Common Justice they diftribute to their private selves; to every Tyler, or Jack Straw, that has but a Property to a Stall, a Shop, a Tool, or a green Apron; when these Gentlemen of the Yard and Tool, themselves must decide the Controversie; who I warrant you will be fure to take more care of their own Propertie, than of his Prerogative? But are these all the thankful Acknowledgments. His Majesty must expect for His Gracious Charter? Must the King's Enemies be spar'd, because the Cities Friends? Must be by giving, pass himself into a Donative? By his own Grant, feelude himself from the benefit of the very Laws he gives Life too? And must those Immunities, and Priviledges he gives them for their Liberty, be used by those ungrateful Wretches as Spoils and Trophics of his Prerogative? Certainly from such Proceedings as these, what other deduction can be made by fober thoughts, but that they declare an open defiance to the Government; that they will stand to their City Charter, and their Arms together; and feat it just as the Great one was by the Barons in Blood?

From those partial interpretations of Guilt and Innocence, what can an indifferent person think, but that the abused name of Conscience, is applied only now to the Capriciousness of Fancy; subjects only Patriots and Rebels, eccording to the diversity of thought?

The King a Nursing Father, as long as his politick Sons will think him so transform'd into a Tyrant, as soon as they please to conceit otherwise; the taked Hulk of the State, sail'd by Popilh Pyrates, when every froward Fool does not sit at the Helm; and the Convocation of the Church, a Conclave of Cardinals, when each differting As can't commence a Prolocutor. I have observed the Scat and Empire of the Soul, or at least the several Faculties of it, by the grave Sages in Philosophy, to have been consin'd to such Apartments in the Body, as were most adapted for the Faculty that was to be exerted in it; and accordingly, Reason is circumscribed within the Compass of the Med-tullium, and Sphere of the Brain; the Appetitive Soul placed in

the Breast; the Sensitive in the Nerves; and all Passion in the Heart. If these are warrantable conjectures, I don't fee but I may with as much Reason, and Philosophy, place some Mens Consciences in their Stomachs; because it is disposed by the help of its Fibres, to contract, or dilate it felf, according as the more forupulous, or bolder Animal, shall direct his intentions; oft straining at a Gnat, as if it were to take a Potion; whilst Camels and Elephants are swallowed without a Grimace, and go down like their Sack-posset: This helps them to slip down Oaths, with a more than fessional destreity; to make an Explanation of a Test, after it is in their Bellies; or if it will not digest with that preposterous piece of Cookery, 'tis but playing a Jugler's trick, and bringing it up like their pieces of lukle; sometimes imitating the squeamish Maw of a Cormorant, taught to throw up all; sometimes that of another fort of Fowl, which is faid to concoct Iron and Stones; And all this irreconcilable proceeding, carried on without the least Dispensation of Reason, or Religion; and consequently less warrantable than the damn'd Equivocations of Priests and Jesuits; their blind opinion of some Supream Powers, Absolution, and Indulgence, so newhat extenuates the guilt of those perjur'd Villains; whilst every Man's prejudiced Opinion, pretends here to be its own absolver; the sole Measures of all Guilt, and Innocence; and the Lawful Standard both to good and bad actions: And then, what wonder is it, if the Proceedings of the King, and the Advice of his Council, are exposed as light and empty; when they must be weighed in the pois'd Ballance of every prejudiced Noddle, that has but one grain of Sence more, of Loyalty lefs, than his list'ning Rabble; the result of whose judgment is Reverenc'd as an Oracle, by the silly Rout, each Seditious expression treasur'd up as a politick Aphorism, and the bold Dictator like a pleasant piece of Pageantry, riding Cockhorse on the Shoulders of the Mobile; in a confus'd noise of Shouts and Acclamations, and all the wild Representations of a distracted People.

I hope by this Preliminary discourse, to have prevented the farther perusal of the rest, by any that find themselves gall'd, or prick't, with the consciousness of their meriting any of the past reslexions; for such persons though partial enough to themselves, hard to be perswaded, especially of any thing that looks like Guilty, are commonly a little troubled to be thought so; and for such disaffected Readers, 'tis a kindness both to them and the Author, to be civilly nettled in the beginning, less by a gentler stile, they should be decoy'd to the end; and then rail at him with as much rage, and indignation, as they use against the Government; Christen him for a Popish Dog, and Irish Bogg-Trotter; when otherwise, perhaps, he may escape with the gentler Animadversions of a Malicious Ass, and Scribling Fool.

But the harshest of such peoples Judgment, and Censure, will be superseded by their own ignorance or prejudice; and this Paper allow'd to speak Truth, though it don't carry in its Front an impudent Lye, or a Vox Veritatis; thought to have somewhat of Judgment and Reason in it, though not subscrib'd by a Theophilus Rationalis. Those Juggling tricks of putting off Lies, and Nonsense, and making the first Page a Consutation of all the rest.

And now to begin with this complicated piece of Rebellion, smoothly carried on, under the specious name of an Association; the Method I shall observe, shall as much as possible, make the Contents correspond with the Title Page, and not, like some, let the first Leaf quarrel with the whole Pamphlet. And,

- I. We shall shew the most undeniable agreeableness of this Association, with all the old Leagues, and Covenants; in circumstances of Time, and Assairs.
- 11. Their affinity in Matter, Form, and Words, and draw the Parallel

even to Demonstration; with a little Comment on each Paragraph: And answering Objections, they ale to defend it:

And laftly, Show the diffarity letween a True Patriot, and a Factions Affectator; and that his expelling the Duke, is no fuch Evidence et his loving his Countrey.

That this Paper was penn'd at a time, when the unhappy Differences between the King, and his Commons were in their highest ferment; won't be question'd by the very Bigots of the Cause, unless they intend to doubt of the Author's Prudence too; who, without doubt, is a person of as politick a Head, as ever brooded on the Elements of Treason, or hatch's a Rebellion: And if not at prefent reftrain'd, more by fome State-maxims, than Loyal Principles; could raife a more formidable one, than the late Covenanting Banditi, disper-sed at Bosworth-Bridge; So that in the very seasonable Contrivance of it, it Parallels the ingenuity of the old Rebellious Scot, who drew up theirs in as convenient a Seafon; when the Nation feem'd Unanimous enough to Rebel, without drawing up of a formal League of Gueranty, of cheating poor de-Inded Souls into the miferable necessity of fighting against their Prince, or being perjur'd for him: But this mutual Agreement was thought then most effectual to fecure their Defigns, as if they had diffrusted of not being Traytors enough, unless their Treasons were divulg'd with a publick Ministello; and a fort of Novering Universit; or that the Conspiracy would have look'd more Black and Hellish, by being acted under-board, and in the dark.

Whoever was the bold Contriver of this Affociation, certainly had no intent to let it lie long in a Closet, only to keep the Rats, and Mice from falling out; or perfuade them to a Union against their common Enemies, the Cais, and Weafels; the purport of the thing shows the intent, that it was to be communicated; and to fuch a Party too, as by their own confidence they boatt the mightieft, and most numerous; which it it were really fo, their licentiousness is such, that I am apt to believe, instead of keeping it in Closers, some of them would have got it read at Croffes, and Market places; proclaim'd it like some Bartho-Lonew Show, and with Drums and Trumpets gull'd the filly Rout into Rebellion, as fast as the Fools use to croud into the Booth: But 'cis shrowdly to be sufpeated, they are aw'd still into good manners, and civility. Sure, otherwise, it were but a panick fear, to much to dread those Guards, could they make so lietle relillance.

They would not be lock't on with fuch Terrour, and Amazement, as is express'd in their Oath; if they would but fuffer thefe Frogs to hil the King's Chambers, with their harsh and discontented Murmurings, as they did the Agyptians once, with their Croakings: These little Democraticks, the seum of those beggarly Elements, Mud, and Water; still as mean as the one, and restless as the other; and with their Brethren in the Apologue, prefently Petitioning their Juniters for a new King, as foon as weary of the old : Could thefe timerous Rats but get these dreadful Guards, truly to represent Assop's Puss, and be really hung up by the Gaunches, we should have them foon grow as hold as Poll-C.u.s, and quickly divide the spoil of the King's Houses; and sure our Provident Patriot would never have exhorted the Subscribers to his Covenant, to dishand those mercenary Forces, could they have march'd into White-hall, with a Nemine Contradicente; and have Rebelled without blows or knock: But fure his Majesty has Friends, and Fore smongh to defend him, belides those that he pays for his prefervation: The three of Guards he has at prefent, are the faithful Hearts of the Honest Subject and the Piston Louisty, by the mistrics they suffer'd for its with Arms steel's and its the Pistons and Blunderbulls of any new Rebells; having so lated the proof in the blood of the old; and why then must a Thousand Man, or all the first in the blood of the old; and why then must be contained then, or all the first in the blood of the ref lute Robble from possing into Rebellic 20 1111 and 1211.

NOW

Now to fatisfie any one that our English here, are as well Vers'd in the cunning Arts of drawing up Leagues and Covenants, as the Scot, that universal ill in the North; and proverbially wicked heretofore; let him but confale those Compendious ways our Gentlemen here took to promote their Rebellion, and he will find, that they drew up feveral Oaths, and Covenants, one of which was agreed on, and subscribed by a long List of Members, the fixth of June, 43. before the Scotch Solemn League came over into England; which was not taken by the Parliament here till the twenty lifth of September following: This first that they agreed to, was an Instrument, that would have cut through all Government, and Monarchy; and his Majesty's Head off too, without seconding the blow with another Engine, bought in the North. It was an agreement to Rebel unanimoully, to differile with all the old Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to their King only, by ramming down new ones to fight against him: But yet as if they had distrusted an *English* Engagement, and their own Oaths and Covenants not bold and rebellious enough, to carry on their defigns; Messengers are dispatch't into Scotland, to fetch the draught of their Solemn League for a better Specimen; and to Complement the Scot into a Rebellion, which he had shewn himself ready enough to embrace; and to shew their own readin. Is to swallow any thing that look't like a Combination against Monarchy; down goes the same Solemn League with our Parliament here, which had been drawn up and Subscrib'd by the Scots there: And now both Nations are agreed, and have very folemnly Sworn the Destruction of one unhappy Monarch: And no doubt, rather than the prosperity of the King's affairs should have obstructed the deep Deligns of our Rebellious Senate, to subvert the Government; some of the timerons Members that were alarm'd with the noise of it, would have Voted an Embassy to the Turks, or Tartars; invited M. domet. ans to their assistance, Sworn, and Subscrib'd to the very Alcoran; otherwise, certainly they would never have submitted to such weak Concessions, to promife conformity to the Kirk, admit the Scot into the Kingdom, and let Forreigners there in that plunder, and booty, which at first they had only defign'd for themselves.

To fuch extremities does the undertaking of one Villany of reduce Men, that they are forc't many times to be wicked even beyond their intention, and with a preposterous fort of the Politicks, to resolve on those Measures, which are partly destructive to their own Cause: I think we can't at present invert the proceedings of the late Times, and prove that the Scot is now likely to call upon us for our late Affociation, as we did heretofore on them for their Solemn League; And much rather that the Loyalty of the present Scotch-men should prevent the making fuch a dangerous Trope, and fatal Invertion; then that their reciprocal affection to our late Covenant should give occasion for it. But though their kindness to the Government hath of late been thus eminently manifested in their last Parliament, yet it is only of those that are most eminent among them: And this our Male-contents here, can make use of, both as an argument to strengthen their Cause, as well as to shake the Butteress of our own, and with an ingenious fort of Sophistry, pervert the argument of their Opponents, to their own advantage: They know, though no hands can be found to their Affociation in the Council of Scotland; yet they can be met with in a Field-Conventicle; and though the Test has been by many swallowed without so much as a Grimace, yet there are as many that have made very fower Faces at it; some squeamish stomachs quite resused it; some made an Explanation of it, before it came to their mouths; others after it was in their Bellies; and some to Droll off the Authority of the Imposers, and ridicule the Oath, are said to have tender'd it to their Dogs, and hang'd the Curs for refusing it; witty waggs, no doubt, and fuch as can give the World a Specimen of their parts, by being ingenious Traytors; these are their politick surmises, and presumptions, upon which, for all this, they build great expectation from the North; which I hope, though they may ferve to animate the Party, will never be sufficient to strengthen it, prove but the slender Twiggs of slight Argumentation, and such as none but bare hope, and a finking Caufe would take hold of.

The first Factions Union we read of, that was made use of to refut any Lawful Authority, was that in the year 1638; when the young Embryo of a Covenun: was first hatch't in Scotland about Glascow, and which serv'd for a Type and Copy to those several, that have since follow'd; This Primitive one was agreed to, in opposition to the King's Proclamation, for the dispersing of the dangerous Rabble; but his Majesties Scentity was then dreaded, even by those that declar'd fo much for his Preferentian; and straight in desiance of the King's Commands, they read their own Protestations, made by the Lord Hume, and Lord Lindsey, and others of several degrees, and quality; which they published straight, at Lithgow and other places, as Edenburgh; and to show how much they dar'd Authority, they made the Heralds that came to fee the Commands of their King Obeyed, stay to see them very formally contradicted, and exposed: And it was high time then to Unite, for the Juftification of those Villanies, which nought but Impudence and a Combination could defend; And I have ftill observ'd, that they all along drew up these Instruments, according as they grew more, and more Rebellious, making them perfect Leagues of Guaranty; to defend them-felves like Out-laws, and a fort of English Banditi, from the punishments that the Statutes of Treason would have inslicted: And I am forry to find that our Associators already sty to these Extremities, to which none of the late Rebels came, till they had made a further progress; and this bold leap shrouldly infinuates, that they have proceeded further then the Nation is aware of, and that they are confeious of more Treason, than is yet discover'd.

These were the occasions of drawing up their first Covenant in Scotland; which was preach't up at Glascow to be Christ's Contract; and the people defir'd to be hand-fasted to him, by shaking hands with it, by one Cant a zealous ignorant Bigot, that pretended himself an Amballador from Heaven; though indeed onely that of Sir Henry Wottons, fent abroad to lye for the Publique. we fee fuch Zealots are forc'd to make one fin subservient to another, and Blasphemy a Pander to Rebellion. The correspondency that there is between this Old Combination, and our late new One, is observable in this; that the one was to justifie a Protestation against the King's Pleasure for dispersing the Rabble, and dangerous Multitude; the other to contradict his Will in the legal Successtion of his Brother; And thus in some sense it agrees with the very Primitive Union; my endeavours shall be to show its agreement with all the rest, and of which, in truth, our Affociation feems a choice fort of Epitome; And I don't doubt but its Author had a collection of them on his Desk, for his better intormation: and thought his Subject very justifiable, because example for it; but that he has of the deposing the King, and murdering of him too, if he has a mind to plead Prescription; and make Treasonable Practices like the legal Proceedings in Parliament, warrantable by Presidents.

An English Oath and Covenant, comes out on the 6th of June 43. and seem'd the effect of the Cities importunity; His Majesties Loyal City; yet I think seldome call'd so, but in some Appeal from the Country, or in the head of their own Petitions. The Citizens promise the Loan of Forty Thousand Pound demanded by the Parliament, upon condition an Holy League and Covenant be impos'd on the whole Kingdom; A great summ for the purchase of their own Slavery, but a small price for the Head of a King; To please this City (that Bedlam of deluded Fools and Mad-men, gull'd always with the specious names of Liberty and Religion, and as yet not wise enough to see even through a transparent Fallacy, and experienc'd Cheat;) to please these peevish Ideots, they have their humor, an the Parliament the money; out comes an Oath subscribed by a great number of the Worthy Members, and the scandalous Roll to be fill'd up by the Gentlemen of the Shop and Yard, many of which afterward serv'd a longer Apprentiship, in the bloody Rebellion, than e're they did in their own Profession and Employment.

About the 24th of August, 43. The Scots being tickl'd with the promises of our English Committee that was fent thither with an unlimited Commission, and ordered to close with them upon any Conditions; first put out a Declaration

to publish their intentions of affisting their Friends, the Parliament in England; and fo the bargain is struck for rooting out Monarchy and Episcopacy, and the King fold before he came to their hands; and strait all that were not incapacitated either by Youth, or Old Age, all from Sixteen ro Sixty that could but life an hand against their Soveraign, are muster'd up for the march: And then to secure to themselves the promises of their Chapmen, which were no less then a share in all the Revenues of the Church; the cunning Merchants, instead of Bond and Obligation, the common ties in ordinary Traffick, invent a new fort of fecurity by folemn League and Covenant; which was prefently fent over to their State-jobbers at Westminster, on the 31 of the same Month; and on the 25th of September following was by them subscrib'd in St. Margarets Church; a most improper place for ratifying such a bloody Covenant, a Contract which Heaven it self could never fanctine, and which for its lying and hypocrisse, feem'd the very draught of Hell. Now the method I shall take, shall be to Parallel our discovered Affociation, both with this Holy League that was drawn up by the English, and the solemn One that was afterward fent them by the Scots, and upon the comparing of the feveral Paragraphs digrefs a little into fome needful Animadversion; but for a little while still continue some general Observations.

These Treasonable Bonds and Obligations our old Rebeis bound themselves in, that so they might both be secure of one another; and Rebel with a fort of Publique Manifesto, and no person question the notorion sness of that Fact, which by being to publiquely divulg'd, and impudently own'd, was made a little famous; and this, no doubt, made Mr. Nye to give it fuch an Elogy; but not content to impose on the frailty, onely of a sew credulous Mortals, they endeavour to abuse even Omniscience it self; entitle Heaven to those Villanies, which nought but the depth of Hell could contrive; call that their Rebellious Association, an Holy League, & make their own abominable Cause, that of the Almightie's; certainly these Menthat declar'd so much for Religion, could hardly be suppos'd to know their Bibles; where they might foon have found God's diflike of fuch proceedings, where Rebellion is made worse then the sin of Witcheraft; and alrogether as much an Imp of Hell and the Devil; but the profane madness of Zealots is fuch, that they can imagine even the Deity concern'd above, for the Sedicious Murmurings of the Rabble below: and that when ever their Vicegerents are complain'd of by the Faction, they are strait by the King of Kings for their fatisfaction, depos'd; And God will make the Sons of Princes bow down unto ye; the greatest that have afficted and despised ye, shall lye at your feet. Heyrick to the Commons, May 27. 46. p. 31. The natural horror, and detestation, I have always had of these late proceedings, though onely acquainted with their Narratives, has oft made me thank my God, that I had no being in this World, when it was arriv'd to fuch an Insuperable wickedness; when Vice seem'd to have fix'd her Pillars here in this Isle, and made it sin almost to a Non ultra; the kind breath that I first drew was with a restor'd Peace, and a recall'd Soveraign, and with both those I hope it will expire too; And this just resentment, and pardonable passion against such villainous Practices, will oft transport me into some digression; the design being only to make a comparison, between those two Old Covenants, and our late New One; but if the Parallels are not fo Mathematical, or the Lines observe no such Geometrick distance; any deflexion will be very excufable, when the very hand trembles that draws them.

But to go to the Comparison, though our late Association does not carry in its impudent Front an impious Name too, though Holy League now be none of the Sanctified Title for Rebellion, yet the effects of it may be as dangerous and the intent as full of Treason; neither would it have been a piece of Policy or even common Prudence in the Contrivers, to have call'd it either League or Covenant; for those very people that would have applauded the design, might have dislik'd such an Appellation; And many that are ready enough to engage in a Treason, would be loath to have a T burnt in their Fore-head; Association will be easily swallow'd, when League might stick a little in the Throat. The distinguishing Streamers of Blew and Green Ribband at present take mightily, though

though the bloody colours of a Parliament Army, would not be prefently for pleafant a spectacle.

But yet here there is almost an Identity of practice; the Almighty is most folemnly invok't in the beginning of the Outh; Priviledges of Parliament; Laws of the Kingdom; Liberties of the Subject; Popery; Protestant Religion; all the fame numerical pretentions, the fame Words, Expressions, and Out-crys; and what can be the confequence, but that the same Rebellion will follow too? When that Holy League was bought by the City in forty three, at forty thousand pound; when the Citizens had been the Parlfaments Chapmen, it was thought ht they should be their Factors too; and in order thereunto, they were hired to put off those gross Commodities, of Mutiny, Petitioning, Besieging of 11 c/fmunter, and White-hall, railing at the King, abusing of his Council; bawling for Justice, with Noise, Tumult, and Insurrection, and all the consus'd reprefentations of a wild, and diffracted people: Such Factious drudgery being most proper to be carried on, by these Tylers, Straws, and Massinelloes; unbecoming the gravity of a Senate, that fate brooding on the pure Elements of Treason; drawing out the Schemes, and Plat-forms of a Common-wealth; and being too certain in their State-Astrology, calculated the suture ruine of Three Kingdoms: Circumstances, I fancy, were much the same, when this Modern Union, with Oath and Obligation was first contrived; which 'tis very probable was drawn up by fome politick Head, that knew what Influence it would have on the Juncture of affairs; no doubt 'twas first hatch't when the last Parliament fate at London, when the Licentiousness of the City was such, as nothing but the Tumules in the late Times could exceed it; and perhaps nothing but an Act, and fear of Punishment, obstructed the concourse of the Rabble, with their Old way of Petitioning with Blunderbusses, Pikes, and Staves. White-hall was then often times block't up with this Armed Rout, when their Leagues and Covenants were on the Anvil; And we have those now, that when this Association was a hammering, could threaten to pull the black Man out of it. Diffenting Protestants were then to be favoured, and conniv'd at; And now the Laws to be Repealed for exempting them from punishment. The King then declar'd a favourer of Popery; Now suspected ready to introduce it. The Queen then traduc'd for a Plot on the Nation; And now affers'd with the same Accusation. His Majesties Friends past for Evil Counfellors; And now Betrayers of the Liberties of the Subject. Judges and Privy Counsellors were then impeach't; And I think some of them meet with the fame dealing at present. The proceedings in Ecclesiastical Courts were then examin'd; Now taken into consideration. Montague, Manwaring Clergy-men scouted; Thompson and others taken into custody. The King to have no Money till Grievances were redressed; None now till the Bill of Exclusion is pust. multuous Petitioning then encouraged and promoted; Now, a Proclamation aquinst it to be examin'd, and the advisers punish'd. Arbitrary Power then the fole cry; Now the doleful burden of the Song. This was the state of Affairs, when their Leagues were a making; This our Condition now the Association is a Foot: All the difference is, the King is not yet driven out of his Palace; nor a Parliament Army yet in the Field.

Thus having Parallel'd the Circumstances of Time and Assairs, when these *Engines* of Rebellion were set a work; we will fall a comparing these *Instruments* of the Devil themselves.

The Introduction to the Solemn League and Covenant, begins in this manner; We Barons, Knights, and Burgesses; And in the same words the Association; We Knights, Burgesses, &c.

But one would think this Verbal transcription might have been civilly spared, till these Knights and Burgesses had shaken of all their Allegiance to their Prince; and been upon the same terms with the King, that they were when they called in the Scot, and took the Covenant, that was cut and dried for them in the North. I fancy, were the rude Animal that Penn'd it, known to the Lower House,

House, he would have but little thanks for complementing them with the first place in his Paper; and placing so many worthy persons in the highest rank of his Treason, as if they were to be as Eminent for that, as they are for their Love and Service to their Countrey; why had it not better, and more civilly, begun without naming any body? Or, if there must needs have been some Head to this Rebellious Monster; the word Citizens, might have serv'd to compleat this prodigy of intended Treason; I am sure this Instrument expresses more the sense and clamour of their mighty Babylon, than of the Countrey Representatives: And then why not, We Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, as well as Barons, Knights, and Burgesses; But he proceeds very methodically, and according to the true Standard of all Leagues, and Covenants.

Finding to the grief of our Hearts, the Popish Priest, and Jesuits, with Associated the Papists and their Adherents, and Abettors; have for several years pursued a most Pernicious and Hellish Plot; to Root out the Protestant Religion, to Subvert our Laws, and Lilerties, &c.

Whereas there hath been, and now is in this Kingdom, a Popish and Tray. Holy League, terous Plot; for the Subversion of the True Protestant Reform'd Religion, June 6. 43. and Liberty of the Subject, &c.

That there is a Popish Plot now, is the advantage this Associator has above him that contriv'd the Form of that on the Sixth of June; and fo has the opportunity of telling Truth, when the other was forced to Ly for it: was no Popish Plot then that was ever discover'd by the most industrious Bigot of the Cause, or even appear'd by the most partial Historian to their side; perhaps there was no Salamanca Doctors in those dayes, that could out-witt, and trepan the Subtil Jesuite: But methinks if there were any Record extant, it might be found in the careful Collections of Mr. Rushworth; who never omitted inserting the least scrap of Parchment, that could serve for his purpose: indeed he gives a Specimen of a Letter, found upon the taking some Jesuites at Clerken-mell; how far that may prove a Plot upon the Nation, I submit to the Judg-ment of the Reader. However we see that the Outcry was then as great upon Presumption; as now upon Proof: and Popish Plot, Popish Army, Popish Council, Popish Prelate, was the Burden of all their Oaths, and Covenants; the Bug-bears to fright the Childish Rabble, from their Respect to the Crown, and Reverence to the Church. And had they not at prefent a Pop sh Plot, a Pandor for their own; 'tis shrewdly to be suspected they would not long be without it, but transcribe the Politicks of their Fore-fathers, make up with Filtion what is wanting in Discovery; hatcht those Eggs of Plot and Conspiracy, in fome Oven, or Dunghill; which Truth and Nature were never like to bring to any maturity; and therefore certainly it is the interest of our Church to cry down Popery, more than of those that dissent from it, because whilst it still subverts ours, it can help to establish theirs, so that imagining people in their Wits we must suppose them promoting of their Interest too, and then this consequence will naturally follow, That the Church of England, really deserts that of Rome, whilst the Diffenters do but pretend it; now in the next Paragraph the Affociator falls aboard the Duke; who must sustain a full Broad-side of accusation, and all the whole stock of Argument, but I have heard of a fellow that shot at a Deer, but killed the King, and you shall see what a by-blow he gives His Majesty.

And it being notorious, That they have been highly encouraged by J. D. Associated of Y. who hath so far prevailed, that he hath created many and great dependents upon him, by bestowing Offices of Preferment both in Church and State, &c.

So this is good and ferves the turn most admirably; the Duke is a Papist, governs the King; gets in Popish Officers, and then the transition is very rational

* Answer to claration.

to prove the King Popishly affected that hearkens to him. But fure this bad Logick was never intended to be impos'd on the Nation, to be receiv'd as Gospel, sworn too and yow'd, as well as their Covenant in Baptism; I thought the danger of the Posish Successor had been such, that there was nothing lest to mind beside: but this Affociator feems to be of the opinion of a late * Politician, who thinks the Kings De- the Duke more dangerous, as a Minister of State, than Heir of the Crown; If fo, why will the removing of him from the Kings Ear not fatisfic these discontented men? certainly in reason there ought to be no more clamor, and discontent, when the Matter and Object of both is removed; and if the prefiding at the Helm, and disposing of Church and State Affairs be such a Grievance, then tis no wonder there has been fuch continual Out-cryes, against the King, and Council, and no doubt in a short time will be raised too against the Commisfioners in Ecclefiastical Assairs. But then what can be the result of this to sober thoughts, but that all this stir is made, either by those that have a mind to have some share in the preferring of others, or would needs be preferred to somewhat themselves? And then all the clamorous Accusations here against his Highness, infinuate that something must be speedily done against him, and his Adherents: fo then it feems the Gentleman thinks like other people, that tis a chance but the King may furvive his Brother, therefore tis fit to begin prefently, left the pretence for Rebellion, should be superfeded by his untimely end; thus these Sycophants hugg the Case of the Duke, as they do their darling the Plot; and wish him no more out of the way, than they do their E. of S. the want of the one, would take away the pretence for their Combination; the other a Patriot. I must confess, as to this particular Case of the Duke, the Parallel can't be so exactly drawn with old Leagues and Covenants, because they had then no such unhappy Prince that could ferve to palliate their intended Rebellion; and it can't be expected it should agree with them in all particulars; when this prefaging Comes of a War appears now so many years since, though unhappily on the fame Horizon.

Vide Kubm.

the burden of the fong; It feems to me a disputable Problem, whether the Duke of Buckingham's fall by that Villanious Assassin, did not prevent his dying a glorious Martyr for his Prince, & a Sacrifice to the Vengeance of the people; though even that unexpected end and private Murder, may ferve to inroll him in the Martyrology, as well as those that were afterward more publickly executed by the bloody Senate. For it appear'd by the confession of the zealons murderer, that he rather espous'd the Nations Cause than his own; that he look't on the Duke as an evilinstrument in the Common-wealth; and why so? because he was convine'd of it by the Remonstrance in Parliament: And if that will presently make the per-Ion impeach't an Out-law, brand him like a Cain, to be kill'd by every one he meets, as this murderous Villain feems to fuggest in his bold Attempt; Then I pitty those unforunate Gentlemen that are expos'd by the late Votes, as Euemies to their King and Countrey, (i.e.) as persons that may be pursued like Wolves, and worried with Dogs; and take it for a kindness to be throughly dispatch't, suffer but a single death, by the generous hand of some friendly Felton. That Parliament in the late times, whose Votes thus animated this Aslassin, you see had a Duke too, whom they thought too near the King's Ear, and Heart, and though they did not draw up a Covenant against him, as this Affociator has against ours, yet the Clamor of the Commons at that time, was the fame with this Affociation, and that even to a word, viz.

But by what I can observe from the History of those times, a Duke was then

- I. That he had so far prevailed as to create many and great Dependents upon him, &c.
- Vide Afficiat. II. That notwithstanding all the continual endeavours of the Parliament, to deliver IIIs Majesty from his Councils, and out of the power of the faid Duke; yet he has been so prevalent that Parliaments have been unreasonably Prorogued and Dissolved, when in hot pursuit of ill Ministers.

[ii]

This was exactly the fearful out-cry, against the Duke of Buckingham, the produde to the War that ensued; and that is Verbatim the bold Affociators Accusation of the Duke of York: And very probably the Signal to the Rebellion he intends.

To proceed now to Parallel the rest of the Paragraphs in the Presace to that Oath of Association.

And as we considering with heavy hearts, how greatly the Strength, Repu-Associates, tation, and Treasure of the Nation is wasted and consumed, by the intricate expenses, and management of these wicked destructive designs; and finding the same Councils still pursued with the utmost divellish malice, and desire of Revenge.

And now pray mark the Original.

And calling to mind the Conspiracies, Attempts, Practifes of the Enemies scoth sol. Leg. of God, and how much their Rage, Power, and Presumption is of late, and at this time exercised and encreased; whereof the deplorable, distress'd and dangerous estate of this Kingdom, are present and publick Testimonies.

What reason there was then of those complaints, is best known to those that made them; The state of the Kingdom was dangerous, distress'd, deplorable. And I'l give them leave to describe it, in the most miserable terms, that a tongue full of grief can express, or a disturb'd Soul conceive, and shall sympathise very much with them in their Lamentations; But tell them, that in thefe Hypocritical bewailings of their Countrey, they much blazon their own cruelties towardsit; And shall show how I apprehend the Nation came to fall into that lamentable condition. Its State began to be dangerous affoon as the City to be discontented; 'twas distressed when the King was forc't to borrow money upon Loan; 'twas most deplorable when he was necessitated to take up Arms for his Life, and at last with so much ignominy to lose it too. But why this Associator should sing this forrowful Ditty, and think the present times so deplorable, is not quite so intelligible; unless he is conscious of his having contributed much towards their being fo, and this peevish complainer somewhat of the humor of those Mad-men who have almost an abstracted Idea of those things they rave for, imagine those Phrensies the real Objects of their deluded Opticks, which in truth are onely of their distemper'd Intellectuals.

Poor tender heart! how it grieves him to confider, the Reputation, Strength, Treasure of the Nation, so miserably wasted and consumed; and in kind compasfion to his diffressed Countrey, has thought on a Soveraign remedy to close its wounds, and unite the pieces of a broken-hearted, dejected, and difaffected People; a prescription much like those of our late Quacking Divines; the Soul's Balm of Gilead; the Salve and Ointment for a bruised Conscience: And now we have got some closing, healing Balsam of Association, for the uniting of all disunited Protestants; But I am afraid such Unctions as these, will produce the fame Symptoms that the Fat and Greafe does in a Chandler's Shop; make the little Tenement the more ready to catch at every spark, and break out the sooner into slame: And first this Honourable Person, (for certainly he is no small Man amongst the Faction) is mightily concerned for the Reputation of the Nation; when 'twas a Covenant that made it scandalous, even to the Rebellious Dutch; and made our old Albion look like a pitiful Colony in New England; full of Quakers, Anabaptifts, and all the wild diffraction of Schifm and Division; the decay of its frength shivers him into quaking Fits, and dismal apprehenfions of being knock't on the Head by the French; when all this while not one mite must be contributed for the getting so much as a Cudgel-butt to ward the blow; I fancy this Gentleman espouses the Maxims of the late Political Casuist

at Malmsbury, who has laid it down as a principle, that Subjects owe no longer obedience to their Prince, than he has Itrength and ability to defend them : If so, 'tis no wonder the Treasury is so poor, and the strength of the Nation so much decay'd; as in fpight of all reason to the contrary, our Afficiator is willing should still be so; for 'twould be but madnets in him, and a breaking of his own measures; to with the King any Money, or in a condition to protect his Subices; for that would remove those dispensations he would have to warrant his disobedience, and then he must rebel without a License: But certainly this is not only Transcribing of the Politicks of Mr. Hobs, but Improving of them too; fliews him not only ready to differife with his Allegiance to the King, whenever his Exchequer is low; but very willing it should always be so; and then upon that account not barely to withdraw his obedience, but very fairly draws up a Covenant for Rebellion; and so puts in for another position, of that Eminent Philosopher, Aftare of War: But yet give me leave to inform this forrowful Affectator, and with as merry a heart as he pretends his to be heavy; that this his confidering Cap, is not rightly plac't on his factious Noddle; and though he confiders the Strength, Treasure, and Reputation of the Nation so much Wafted and Confum'd, I apprehend no fuch thing at all, but rather the quite contrary.

First, Were our Reputation so low with our Neighbours, as to make them think us a Bankrupt Kingdom; a Parcel of poor Rascals, forc't to cheat our Creditors, and compound for Bread; as this honest Patriot kindly fancies his Countrey to be; I cau't see why our Trade and Trassick; and that almost with the whole World too, should continue still interrupted, and without the least danger of being impeded; I know the Actions of the several Companies, rise and fall, upon the several emergencies of new affairs: But certainly, the Credit and Reputation of the Kingdom, no way depends on those vicissitudes; yet I grant there is a great noise of a certain great City's growing poor; but I think it would be happier for a certain King that lives near it, were it less wealthy; it was Jesuran's waxing Fat, that made him kick at God Almighty, and 'tis that, I believe, makes them to spurn at the Crown.

Secondly, Were the Strength of the Kingdom so much decayed; so weak and contemptible, I can't imagine why our Assistance should be desired by our Neighbours, when not in a capacity to desend our silves: Sure the late League of Guaranty was not then proposed to our Nation, nor tender'd to the King of England, and his entrance desir'd before all the Princes of the Empire, if we are look't upon as a people so weak and inconsiderable, and our King's Protection and Alliance not worth the seeking. Sure the Nation that has beat the Dutch, and fought the French with all his lulty Guard of Switzers, is not so suddenly dwindled into Pigmees, and only sit to sight with Crimes; and perhaps this Associator and his Crew, may upon grapling sind, that 'tis no such easie matter to subdue those Guards, he would so willingly remove; and that his Majesty has too stout a Party of Cavaliers, to suffer a second Plunder, and Sequestration.

Thirdly, Though he suspect the Treasury to be at so low an Ebb; to have nothing visible in it but dry Dust, and barren Sand, and so to give occasion for such a scasonable *Uniting* against the Government; he may find himself much out in his Sounding; and that his Will, and good Wilhes were the plummet, instead of Reason and Deliberation; and that the Tide there, by his leave, is too high for him yet, to wade through into Rebellion; and now 'tis time to parallel another Paragraph.

We therefore endeavoured in a Parliamentary way to exclude the D. but finding the means utterly rejected; we thought fit to propose to all True Protestants, an Union amongst themselves; by Solemn and Sacred promise of mutual assistance; and hold it our bounden Duty to joyn our selves in a Declaration, of our united affections, and resolutions, in the Form ensuing.

4.To:ia.

We have now at last after other means, of Supplication, Remonstrances, Proscotch solemo
testations, and Sufferings, for the Preservation of our selves, and Reli-League.
gion, after mature deliberation resolved and determin'd to enter into a
Mutual and Solemn League and Covenant, which we all Subscribe, and
with our kands lifted up to the most high God, &c.

And finding that many ways of force and treachery are continually attemp-Holy League, ted, to bring to utter ruine and destruction, the Parliament; and that June 6.43. which is most dear unto us, the Protestant Religion; it is thought sit that all who are true hearted, and Lovers of their Countrey, should bind themselves each to other in a Sacred Vow.

Here the Affociator has shown himself a right filtching Plagiary, and not only Copied out the Sense of his originals, but almost the very words, after many Remonstrances, Supplications, Protestations: after a Parliamentary way to exclude the Duke: He might as well have faid, Now there remains nothing to do but to drive the King out of his Palace, Proclaim all his followers Delinquents; all his adherents Enemies to King and Countrey; fend post to Scotland, Messengers to the Field-Conventicles, get another Army from the North, swallow a second Solemn League; and then we shall have exactly a fecond 43. the perfect Revolution of a sad Platonick Year, as well as a Plato redivivus: But I hope the times will prove kinder to this Affociator, than he willingly wou'd be to himfelf: And though so resolutely posting to the Devil, he may meet with many a kind block in the way; fuch a Covenant is sooner drawn up than Subscribed to; and more of Subscriptions may be got than of Horse, Men, and Arms to defend it; and though all the Villany should fucceed even to Rebellion, there is power enough left in the Government, they fancy so weak, to keep them from setting up again their Idol of a Common-wealth; and making the deluded people fall down and worship the Gods of their own hands. Finding our selves not able to exclude the Duke, we think fit Gc. He might as well have faid, Are refolved to bring it about one way, or another: But how long hath it been a warrantable piece of Doctrine, to attempt that by foul means, which they defpond of gerting by fair ? fure the Lawfulness of this can never be justified by the best of their Casuists, neither Dr. O. nor Mr. B. will preach up this as found Doctrine; at prefent I don't know what might be done were Conscience Liberty tolerated again, and one of them made the mouth or Prolocutor of an Assembly: for 'tis observable that such mens opinions proportionably widen with their Authority; and as foon as their dominion, which is founded in Grace, begins once to be enlarged by it too, they Commence Latitudinarian in Cases of Conscience, answerable to the extent of their Power and Government; and thus a fellow trots along, a pretty fober Republican, as long as the Law can bridle him, and make the Beast submit to Monarchy; but grows a Devilish head-strong Rebel, when once the Reins are got between his Teeth: And I believe only the thoughts of his having unhorsed his Rider, makes our Affociator so bold as to kick at him too. But I hope he'll find there is Law enough left to back him yet; and that there are Whips, Scourges, Axes, and Gibbets, notwithstanding they are now grown no more terrible than Buz-bears, and Scare-crows; as if only delign'd to frighten Chilare still kept up, and for very good purpose too. If he means the former I am fo far of his opinion that they were mercenary Forces; for they took pay to die as other Souldiers do, some of them being Ship't over into Flanders, according to the defign they were raifed for, and there knock't in the head by the French; But that they were all muster'd up to cut our Throats, to introduce an Arbitrary Power with the Sword, and Maffacre all that opposit it, are certainly furmifes as groundless as Jealousies can invent, and like those reports of the French landing at Purbeck, and the Battels that were feen in the Air, or of the modern Dr. Fauftus that flew from St. Omers to Salamanca; And if the baseness of the common Souldiers that were lifted, and their Officers affection to Popery shall warrant such suspicions; I don't see how 'tis possible for His Majefly upon the most pleasing account, to raise an Army without such mean beggerly fellows in it, and defend his Officers from being suspected as Papifts, fo long as there are onely poor men that will take common pay, and disaffected persons to create such Jealousies; And what can such fuspicions terminate in, but to make the credulous, and those that won't believe fairly dispatch one another, about a quarrel Whether their business is to be done by a third? a pretty way to make an end of the dispute, and themselves together: And then by the Associator's leave, such suspicious thoughts, not only reflect on the integrity of so merciful a Prince, who is grown almost gray under his elemency; and very unlikely to take much comfort in his Mercenary Forces, and Arbitrary fivay in his old age; which would but ferve to discompose that remnant of Life, we commonly defire to pass in the greatest tranquility: But these surmises detract also from the prudence and honesty of a Farliament, that first mov'd for their raising, and voted a Subsidy for their pay; and fure he is too tender of the honour of that Assembly, to fancy they would make their fellow Subjects contribute to their own ruine, and buy their flavery at the expence of Blood and Moneys.

If he means the Guards, (which is very probable, because he says still kept up in and about the City of London) then I deny that they are to the Terrour and Amazement of all good People, for none but the bad are concerned for it; and tis strange that those which are so much for the preservation of his Majesty's Person, won't allow of a competent Guard to preserve him from the Bullet of a Pickering, or the Blunder-buss of Mr. Colledge.

And yet these Gentlemen that are so mightily apprehensive, of an unaccountable Danger of Arbitrary Power, and its being set up by the King's Guards, are the very same persons that gran at his Majesty's thanks for his Declaration to govern by Law; blazoning that gracious act to conssist party per pale, of weakness and impertinencie; and this they do with these their two bandied argumentations; First, That such a Submissive Declaration argues too great condescention in a Monarch, and weakly makes him Appeal to his Subjests: And secondly, That the declaring his intention to rule by Law, was as impertinent, as the thanks for it unnecessary; because that by those Laws, and his Coronation Oath, his Majesty is obliged to do it: I think I have express'd their meaning in as civil terms as they usually complement his Majesty withal: And now they may fairly give me leave to tell my own sense and judgment of these their sentiments, and opinions

In my poor Apprehention, this gracious Declaration, seems a direct Answer to all their froward Petitions; And will these bawling Bratts not to much as be pleafed with the very Rattles they cry for? They still bawl'd for frequent Pa. liaments, and here the King promises they shall have them. Popery must be kept out, and Property secured; And in this he declares to preserve the Protestant Religion, and protect them in their highes and Priviledges; The dread of A bitrary Power was the Burden in all those Papers and Parchments they presented; And there they are assured that he will govern a cording to Laws, and take them for his fole Measures: And now must the same sactious Scriblers, that writ such Imooth Panegyrick on all their Petitions, be hired to make such Satyrical Animadve fions on his Majesties Deelaring to gratify them? And shall the King be urg'd and vex'd into Compliance with all their petulant Requests, and then have his good Nature traduc'd for Eastness and Folly; And shall both Meekness and Tyramy by turns abuse the Government; fecure an Odium upon it, by making both Extreams ferve for the purpose? It fo, for God's fake let them shew me the Possibility, of keeping up a Monarchy, amongst such perverse and implacable Republicans; and as for the Condescention they talk of, his Majesty is somewhat beholden to these Gentlemen, for being so jealons of his Honour. But I would ask them what other way could be taken to bring his Majesties Subjects into right understanding of his good Inclinations towards them; These Arguers are Conscious to themselves, with what black Representationsthey have blemish'd his Government; and to whom snall the King appeal for his Justification, but to his poor Subjects that are scared out of their Loyalty by their falle, and feandalous Suggestions? Won't they allow the King, what is granted to the most profligate Wretch, and Criminal at a Bar, not so much as to make his Defence; not to have the benefit of every common English Min; And what they themfelves would expect, if they had their Deferts, and were arraigned for Treason? Sure they show themselves most inveterate Traytors, that after they have reprefented their Prince as a Tyrant, would put him out of a possibility, of shewing himself Gracious and Merciful; they know they have a great advantage with the Rabble against their King upon even Terms; why then must he be Libell'd, and not suffered to venture a Reply? And why shall his Majesty be denied, what their Humburg Sheriff did attempt, to vindicate himself in Print? All the Answer they can make to it is, That then the People will be brought into their Wits again, and they will lofe the benefit they make of their Distraction.

The other Whirlbat which they flourish about mightily, and put into the Hands of every young Combatant, that has a mind to skirmish for the Cause, is briefly this; That both the King and the Thanks were needless, because the King could not do otherwise by Law, and his Oath: But this is like all the rest of their Arguments as

gainst the Government, full of Cavil and Spite.

We will grant them the King can't bring in Arbitrary Power by Law; but if they tell the People that it will be brought in without it, is the King bound by Law to tell them he intends no fuch thing? These factious Gentlemen are as much bound by the Law, and their Oaths of Allegiance, to live like dutiful Subjects, and to love their Soveraign; and should they declare thus much to their King under their Hands (as they would do, did they really love him,) I fancy they would be very much netled, should not his Majesty return them so much as Thanks for such a Testimony, and perhaps grumble too if they were not prefer'd for fuch a work of Superarrogation; Though all this while they are as much obliged by their Oaths to obey, as he is to protect, but yet these reciprocal Assurances on both sides may be meerly voluntary. Suppose some of these Arguers met with a suspected Band of licentious Libertines, whom they thought neither the Law of God or Man could deterr from committing any Villany; would not they thank this Banditi for affuring them of a fafe Passage, without Plundering or Murder? I appeal to the whole Kingdom when ther some of our suspitious Wretches do not daily represent the King and his Council as dangerous altogether, as any fuch parcel of Ruffians, such as would be for enflaving the Nation, and cutting of Throats with our Affociato's mercenary Forces: And must not the King be permitted to wipe off such black Scandals? expel such Panick Fears, and be thank'd by his Loyal Subjects, for such comfortable Promises? In short if they are satisfied that the King cannot Rule but by the Law, why do they dread so much an Arbitrary Power? If they are afraid he will Rule without it, why won't they thank him for his Assurance to the contrary? This Digression is so fur

F

a pertiaent Continent on the last Paragraph we handled in the Affect dion; as it clears it is May, thy troin designing an Arbana y Sway; which the bold Affectator would intercate. And now we will proceed to compare the rest of his excellent Staff.

Moreover A. D. of N. Instruct problems of the Popula Religion, Sec. I will never contention of find J. P. of N. of any other who bath any way adhered to him and the Papills, see, half be admitted to the Succeifish of the Grown of England; But by all Lawful Menns, as ley force of Arms will oppose him, and indeavour to fubdue and definey him, and all his Admerts, this artend to fet up his pretended Title.

That I will according to my Power and Vocation, affile the Forces raifed by both Florefes of

In Larrent, against the Forces sufed by the King without their Confent.

1 A. B. Do swear from my Heart, that I will neither directly, nor indirectly adhere unto, or will only off the King in this Caufe, &c. And that my coming and submitting to this Parliam or s, is without my Design what loover.

Now I would have any one tell me what will be the difference between affifting the Forces of the Parliament, against those of the King; swearing neither directly, er indirectly to a there to his Majest; and this Claute of Fighting, Subduing, Expelling, Defroying the Duke and all his Adverents, when as much a King as ever his Father was; which is supposed and implyed in this Clause of the Ajjeciation; And that all this shall be done, when he comes to the Crown, and seeks to set up his pretended Title? But why must his Title only be pretended, when he will have as much right to wear the Crown, as the Head upon which it is now fo miraculously placed? What can be the refult of this, but that those men who will think his Tithe then but presended, have but little better Opinion of his present Majestie's? Certainly upon the same Ground that they will not admit him to the Throne, they may pell the prefent King out of it : for it is but rejecting the Duke for giving Life and Buth to the Plot, and the King for comiving at the Configuracy (that horrid accufation wherewith some Traytors have already traduced his Majesty,) and then farewel Government of old England; good Night to the best tempered Monarchy in the World.

But then for the Clause of all Adherents to be destroyed too, 'Tis such an unlimited piece of Massace, that for ought I see half the Nation must be fore'd to swim in their own Blood by these tender Lovers of their Country, and these Patriots put in for a more barbarous cutting of Throats than that of the Dimes in the same Kingdim; that of Paris in France, or Piedmont in Italy: This word Adherent must include the extirpating the whole Line of Succession, notwithstanding it is pretended only in opposition to the next Heir; For it does the Prince of Orange his business, whom they all acknowledg a Protestant Prince, as much as if he were the greatest Bigot of Rome; it is but saying he adheres to his own Father-in-Law, one from whose Blood he must derive some of his Pretensions, and then the Protestant Prince must be destroyed too, according to the word of the Association, as an Enemy to Laws, Religion, and Country.

But now at last comes a Paragraph, not to be parallel'd by the old Covenants only because fuller of Treason, and Rebellion. The obeying of the Parliament in Forty two, and Forty three without a King, was pretended somewhat warrantable, because his Majesty had unhappily passed an Act for Triennial Parliaments, and then another afterwards for their perpetual sitting; But this Gentleman without any more Ceremonies, without expecting such an unreasonable Grant from the King; resolves that Affairs shall be carried on with such a resolute piece of Treason, that none but desperate Men and mad, such as had bid Desiance to the Laws of God and Man, would ever ingage in; which read Verbatim, if it be possible for any Loy-

al Heart that loves his King and Country, to have so much Patience.

And lest this just and pious World by any means be obstructed, or hindred, for want of Discipline and Conduct, or any evil minded Persons under presence of raising Forces for the service of this Association, Bould attempt or commit Disorders, we will follow such Diders as we hall from time to time receive from this present Parliament, whilst it hall be sitting; or the major part of the Pembers of both Pouses subscribing this Association, when it hall be proroqued or dissolved, and over such Association and be set over us in the several Countries, Cities, and Burroughs, until the next meeting of this and another Parliament; and will then seven submission and Disdience unto it, and those who hall be of it.

Aifociat.

H N League

Nolema Leag. Notati Oathi

Iden't doubt but had this Afficiator been known to both Houses of Parliament, their professed Loyalty is such, they would have voted his head to be preferred to that honourable place among the Traitors on the Bridge; A just requiral for paying fuch a Treasonable deference to that honourable Assembly; and so boldly complementing them without their leave lato Rebellion; A Pions Work indeed, and fuch as I don't doubt, without a leafonable repentance and an infinite Mercy, will damn the Contriver. And lest any evil minded Persons should commit Disorders. A very careful Patriot certainly, one who will not fuffer fo much as a little diforder to be committed; But it would be a little hard for the poor Mouse that picks a little hole in the Bread to be caught by the neck by the Thief that stole the whole Loaf; Stricke descriptive indeed! that makes the least disorder in raising of Forces fo criminal and obnoxious; and yet the multering them up to rebel, a work Pious and meritorious. Sure the Contriver of this work is not fo well acquainted with the House of Commons, and their Priviledges, as he would be thought to be; or else is resolved to act and sorge in spight of all equity and truth. For none that have stretch't the Power of that Assembly to its nimest extent ever allowed it a right of litting like so many petty Kings in Representative; To issue out Proclamations, raise Forces, and command obedience from their fellow Subjects.

I confess we had a Parliament that did all this, raised an Army, made their Generals, fought their King, but fure this Affociator can't be fuch a Villain to think the late Representatives of the Nation, would all have commenced Traitors; and after a most inconsistant rate, imitated that Parliament in 41. Which some of they themselves by particular Att since have declared guilty of Rebellion, nay to outdo and transcend them in their Treason, to sit in opposition to his Majesties Command, whereas those did by his unhappy Permission. But this bold Affociator can go further yet; refolves the fitting House shall not only be obeyed as the Supream and Legislative power of the Nation, but that the Major Part of those Members whom he civilly supposes ready to subscribe, after Prorogation, after Diffo'mion, shall be submitted to, as invested with an higher Supremacy then any would be willing to allow his present Majesty; and that this select Committee in their Respective Countries, Cases, and Burroughs, like so many Stadt-holders in their several Provinces, shall create Officers, muster their Armics, sall a plundering again of Delinquents, and hanging up every Malignant Dog that dares but shew his teeth or wagg his Tayl; but all this while we must not imagine this to be a design to set up a Republick. The Contriver of all this horrid Treason and Rebellion, was only some bold impudent Scribler, some little sactious fellow of a Ribband Club. I wish such a Design were only in the single heart of some poor ordinary rafeally Traitor; I fancy then we should quickly have his heart out with his bowels; I fancy the Rogue would hardly lie so long incognito or meet with a Stickling Ignoramia. But if ever the Design take in the Kingdom, we shall see some of our loftiest Cedars will aspire to the Reputation of having brought it about, and not fuffer every factious Mushroom that just railed against the Government asfume the glory of having subverted it too; If there be such a brave party ready to subscribe this excellent design (as he seems to insinuate that drew it up,) his Majesty certainly has more need to double his Guards for his own preservation, then **to** diffinify them to please such dangerous A jointains; and nonethat have read the common Apologue of the Sheeps being worried by the Wolves affoon as perfwaded to dismiss their Dogs, but from the Fable can deduce so good a Moral as to fee through the shallowness of their disguis'd Intentions, and keep themselves from being circumvented with such another cheat. I wonder what should make this Politician think such a Major Part of Members so great a Part of the Government too as fingly to require obedience; would it not be as much Treason to swear fealty to them, as if it were done to perfons that were nothing of that Politick Body? Perhaps with this Affociator and men of his Principles, the Swearing only to obey Members of that honourable Assembly much extenuates the guilt of difobeying their Prince, but yet he is for submitting to the Orders of those that have no Relation to it, Disburded Members that have no more share in the Government then a petulant Officer in the Company from which he is cashiered; I know these Idolatrous Adorers of their own created Gods, have such strange Opipions of their deified Creatures; that they can't imagine them to be reduced by the breath of a King into their primitive Stations, from which by that very mouth

it is were called, can't imagine that fuch a dignified thing, after having once reresearched the tente of his whole Corporation, to be able to commence again a common Subject, and to have no more understanding than his Electors. Be it so, still there is no reason why this Gentleman mult be supposed to retain fomewhat of Scveraignty too, only because it has been, and look'd upon a King; do more than a ev will allow his Majefly, carry his Power with him wherever he goes, and in his It de Die eigh make Orders, and Laws, only becaute he hath voted in the place where they are legally made. These are such Extravagancies in Opinion, that not a different Person that ever served his Country in that Capacity, but will detest to be thought guilty of, nothing but the wild Conceits of Jonie City Mechanicks, or Connrry Clodpates that fend them thither, or the treasonable infimuations of such an Af-case to fubvert the Government.

The close of all these Selemn Leagues are still the same, very pieus indeed and n-

Lanimons.

Neither willwe for any respect of Persons, or Causes, or for sear of Reward separateour scives from this Affectation, or fail in profecution thereof during our Lives, upon Pain of being by the rest of us prosecuted as perjured Persons, and publick Enemies to God, the King, and our Native Country, to which Pains and Punishment we do voluntarily submit cur selves, &c.

That we shall assist and defend all that enter into this. League and Covernut: Nor suffer our feltes Directly, nor indirectly, by what foever Combination, Perfection, or Terror, to be divided, or withdrawn from this bleffed Union, and Conjunction; all which we shall do as in the light of God, in the presence of the Almighty, the searcher of all Hearts, as Ishall andwer it at the great Day, when the Secrets of all Hearts shall be disclosed.

will likewife affift all other Perfons, that shall take this Outh, in what they shall do in purfuance hereof; and this Vow and Covenant. I make in the prefence of Almighry God, the

scarcher of all Hearts, with a true Intention to perform the same, as I shall answer it at the

great Day, when the secrets of all Hearts shall be disclosed.

If these instruments of Hell were to be compared with any thing besides themfelves, I should assimulate them to the Serpent I have read of in Pliny's untural History, which he calls Amphirbana; describing it with a smooth, delicate Head at both ends; and in those two fine Extremities all the Cunning of the crasty subtil Animal seems to be lodged, while all the other parts besides are nothing but Venom, and Viper; All these subtile Engines you may observe to begin with abundance of conning Infinuations, as if all were done for the real Advance of Religion and Picty, with a having before our Eyes the Glory of God, &c. See Scotch Coven. With a finding to the Grief of our Hearts, that the Popish Priests and Jesuits, vid. Pref. to the Alloc. And then all conclude, in calling it a bleffed Union for the Glory of God; vid. A righteous End, and pious Work: See Assoc. All with the Name Solom, Leag. of God at both Ends; whil'st all the Bowels and Entrails of these Monsters are full of the Devil; full of Venom against the Government; Treason against the King; And Lies to the very Face of that God they fo folemnly Invoke. Well, then it feems by the refolute Close of this Association, that no respect of Persons or Causes, Fear, or Reward, shall make them defert their Fellows and Associates; Stout Champions indeed! and so true to the Cause, as to make it a fort of Treason to Conspire the giving it up: With a kind of Martial Law to punish the Delinquents, as a Council of War does those that fly from their Colours, or yield up a Garrison; And yet all this while think it not so much as a Peccadillo, to Plot against the State, and Rebel against their Soveraign. For certainly if no Persons or Canses, most make them defert so wicked a Conspiracy, or permit any single Conspirator to turn an honest Renegado; Then all his Majesties Proclamations like those of his Father's, for laying down their Arms, must be answered with a Remonstrance; They may get fome young Spawn of old Oliver for their General; and in spight of King and Laws, march with their Colours flying, and Drums beating, throughout all the Kingdom from Barwick to the Mount; and all this must be done if enjoyined by the Major Party of Members. Not only upon those common Obligations, most Laws bind Vallals to Obedience, viz. by being Penal or Capital; not only such light Punishment, and Vengeance must follow the violating the Contract, but Damnation too, and every dastard Delinquent, that hath not an Heart, like one of Matchiavil's compleat Rogues, stout enough to go through all this Villany; must be prosecuted with a Pillory here, and Damn'd as a perjured Person hereafter.

I know the Italian Bandities, and our English Highway-Man, though but

Scotch folemn Longue.

Hely League 5. of Jane.

common Out-laws on the same terms the Subscribers of this Afficiation would be, punish one another many times by mutual agreement, and that according to the Penalties of those very Laws of the Kingdom they daily violate. But however though such exact Justice be observed amongst Thieves and Robbers it cannot extenuate the guilt of those Murders and Villanies they commit. And why all the Blood that is thed, all the Plunder that is committed by fuch a felect Band of Covenanteers is not as much a Violation of the Laws, as Murder and Robery, I cannot understand; then it seems also no Hope of Fear or Reward must separate these resolute Fellows; If so, I would ask these Gentlemen, whether the Fear of God, and the Devil, the Hopes of Heaven, and Happiness may not also be excluded by fo univerfal a Negative? If they fay they only mean by it the allurements of Men, or Terrours of some earthly Powers; Then it had been but prudently done to have mollified it with some such Limitation. If they make no such excuse for it, then I think it stands still a daring piece of Atheism, and resolute profaneness; neither were they to separate themselves during Lives, so this is a most excellent and vigorous profecution indeed, they are not fo much as to think themselves absolved from this Oath, though the reasons and occasions for taking it were quite removed and obviated, for tis fuch an indispensable Obligation as must not cease but with their breath; and they swear to hold their Combination by the same Tenure some do their places with a Durante Vita, so that suppose by an untimely death, or a natural one, the Duke, that unhappy Burden of this lamentable Song, were removed; they still oblige themselves to obey what Orders they shall receive from those Perpetual Distritors, so long as they enjoy Breath and Life to put them in Execution. And all this notwithstanding a surviving King or Protestant Successor, how near this would have come to the nature of a Common-wealth, I submit to the determination even of those men that think all Republican Designs at this time for idiculous and impossible.

Thus having with as much patience and moderation, as such a provoking Subject would permit; paralell'd, examined, the nature, tendency of this specious Association it self by comparing each particular Paragraph, we will now make some observations on the whole complicated Piece of Digested Treason: And then expose those little Subterfuges, that Varnish of reason and argumentation they are forced to syto, that defend it like sinking Mariners, catching at every

little Board and Plank, to buoy up the head of so desperate a Cause.

This whole Scheam of Rebellion will upon a careful perusal be found, in some places of such an unlimited extent; in others sull of mental reservation; sometimes you meet with a deep Equivocation; then with a plain Lie: here some factious insinuation, and at last persect treasonable Positions, that one would swear the Council of a Conclave, Hell, and a Republick, had all consulted the form and manner of the drawing it up. And each inserted its Paragraph, according to their several abilities,

of Equivocating, Lying, and Speaking Treason.

First none are Excluded that will but come in and take this Oath; For they swear to protectall such as shall enter into it in just performance of the true Intent and meaning of it; so that if Turk, Jew, Insidel, or any Heretick in the World that is no profess'd Papist, come and subscribe, he is presently to be protected and defended: I know that in the Presace to this Pions Work, 'tis only extended to all True Protestants; but that general appellation is so indefinite, that I do not see why it may not comprehend an Army of Tartars, if they will but land here and protest against the King and Government; then it is so Extensive that all Adherents must be destroyed; so that the King by denying his Royal Assent to disposses his Brother of his unquestionable Right, and the Lords the passing the Bill in the Higher House, being in all reason to be judged Adherents to the Duke; must be cut offevery mothers Son, which certainly would be a worse piece of business for the Peers, then heretosore their being Voted Useless; Useless Trunks they would make them indeed now, when by such an Association they would go near to lose their heads

Secondly, all this old Chiming and Ding Dong about Liberty, and Property, that must ring through the Country on the communicating this new Covenant, and charm the listning Clod-pate like a merry Peal of Bells on a Holyday, is nothing else but Mental Reserve and meer Equivocation; For first by the name of Liberty cannot be meant that of enjoying the Freedom of their persons from confinement;

Bevery good Subject may well expect, fo long as he lives in Conformity to the Laws, that would justly confine, and punish him if he did not; for hen it would have been but a piece of impertinency to have inferted it; for the whole Nation at prefent enjoys all this; therefore it must necessarily follow that all that can be employed in this Ambiguous Phrase Liberty, by such Asseciators, is a Liberty of rebelling with impunity, a License to perpetrate all those villaines, for the obtaining of which the specious Pretence of Laberty can but possibly be suggested; and which indeed is now adays upon all occasions so cunningly pretended that I don't see but in a short time the whole Kingdom may set up for Levellers and Libertines; every poor beggarly Rafeal plunder his wealthy Neighbour till he make the fquares e-— every bloudy Villain stab, shoot, and murder all that oppose his Defigns, whillt the suppressing this Barbarism shall be thought an infringing of Liberty; Forbilding the Israelites to spoil the Egyptians, and then no wonder if they murmur against Moses and Aaron in their Tents: And then by Property can never be meant the keeping of their Possessions in quiet: so long as there is no one that disturbs them in it: But if they are resolved to be their own Tormentors out themfelves from their Tenements, by voluntary flight, run away as if they would leave themselves behind: haunted by their own Shadows: sancy French Armies at Purbeck, Navies at Portsmouth, and then depopulate their Habitations of their own accord: Certainly this can't be charged as a Severity on the Government, as feizing their Properties, or else Carelessines in the Magistrate in not defending them; If the Rabble will like a Flock of Crows, or Wild-Geefe, at the Garring or Cackling of one of their Centinels, prefently take the Alarm, and with a terrible Cry be ftreight on the Wing, although there be no Guns in the Field, or Nots in the way; Sure they may thank themselves too for their own Disturbance. And 'tis evident to the most discontented Wretch, though his froward Soul force him to lye even in despight of Grace, and the Suggestions of Conscience to the contrary: fince the King's Restoration, the Libert ie, not so much, as of the meanest Subject, has ever been Infringed, or Violated, unless merited by his own Guilt, and warranted by the Law; nor so much as one Tittle of Property denyed to the Proprietor, besides what hath been forfeited by Rebelling against his Majesty, or the Laws of the Kingdom; What there was before, those best know that suffered by the Tyranny of that Usurpation; So that all that can be meant by these Associators, when they cry out *Propertie*, is but supposing themselves to have a Right, where they have none at all, and then cry out they are denyed their Share in this, and that, when all the while they have no right to the Dividend; So that I think the referr'd Gentleman that drew it up, might have been more free and open; and in plain terms bespoke the People, as a certain Ignoramus Criminal is said to have done; Look you my Friends, there is a black Man at Whitehall, keeps a great deal of Room and Land, of which we were once in quiet Possession. And I don't see why we should forgo those Properties that were held (vi & armis,) by our Grandfathers, 'tis but knocking the Guards on the Head, and in with our Blunderbusses, make those Redcoated Lobsters swim a little in their own Blood; Seize the Heir, and the Inheritance is our own again.

Then for its black Lyes, and Contradictions; They are like the Darkness of Hell it self, so gross that they may be felt; what an impudent piece of Falshood is it to perswade a Nation, that it is guilty of a thing, of which to its very self it is no way Conscious; and make it swear that the Guards are kept up to the Terror, and Amazement of all good People, when all the while they believe no fuch thing ; Strange that this Amazing fit should on the sudden surprise us, of which we have had not so much as a Symptom this twenty Years. I suppose it would puzzle this quacking Statesman to give the true cause of this sudden shivering Distemper in the Body Politick, as much as it doth most Physicians truly to define the matter of Agues in the Natural; But the Affociator prefumes much upon the Ignorance of the People, or his own Wit and Parts; And that they are as ready to swallow a gross Lye, as he istoram it down with an Oath; Or else sure he would not be so bold as to perswade them that one or two thousand Men in Arms, would cut the Throats of fo many Millions; this is establishing Paradoxes on the Credulity of Fools and Idiots; 'Tis the Happiness these man have to make the wildest Extreams subservient to their Cause; The Infidelity of a prejudiced Ignorumus keeps it up on the one side, and the Creduloufness of those that are truly Ignorant, must be the Butteress on the o-

ther; I have heard of a Fellow that was often drunk and Lunatick, and in either of those fits had such dreadfull Appearances of Fiery Dragons, and strange Visions, and the Delusion of his fancy to violent, that he could never be fatisfied till he had imposed the same belief on all those that were about him, who to avoid the troublesomeness of the Impostor were forced to seign themselves Spectators too. I think this will be all the Terror, and Amazement the Wife People and the Good will lie under, and as for the Fools, and Knaves, we care not how much they are frightned by such Sir Eglumores, the Champions of the State and their Deagons; and then what a pretty piece of Contradiction is it, for them to swear to defend his Royal Majesties Person, and Estate; and then in the next line to talk of opposing Arbitrary Power? which feems to me somewhat like the proceedings of that Traitor Judas; come on with a Hail Master, and then delivering him to be crucified. Declaring both offensive, and defensive War at the same time, and against the fame Person. For who can be thought to set up Arbitrary Power, and who can be meant in that expression, but his Majesty? a Prince that has ruled them this twenty years, with a Clemency almost to a Crime, and made himself the Object of their discontent, only by his Gracious Indulgence : Lastly that there are Treasonable Positions in it is pretty plain from the last Clause of obeying their fellow Subjects, iome little Regiment of a disbanded Committee; when there is an Act of Parliament that makes it high Treason, on any Pretence whatsoever to enter into Combination or take up Arms against the King; 'tis true this Monster of a Union seems with it's Head to defend the Crown and Scepter, but with it's T.il lashes the one from his Majesties Head, and the other out of his Hand; destroys the Monarchy, crects a Common-wealth, enflaves the People with the Bait of Freedom, and to save the filly wretches from Popery, damns them to the punishment of Treason, and the torments of Hell: And now I hope the charge I laid down above is proved in its feveral particulars, and from the agreeableness of it to such Projectors, from its Treason will be thought the contrivance of a Republican, from its Aquivocation of a Jesuit, from its Lying of the Devil. And now we shall consider the poor Arguments that are used by the party to defend it; and the first Champion that enters the List seems armed with all the authority the Supream power of the Nation can invest it withall, & said by the Factious Abettors of it to have been the discourse, and Delign of the Parliament; which is the plain infinuation of the Fore-man, when my Lord S. was to be put on his Triall, vid. Proceedings at the Old Baily; where these glancing Interrogatories are still put to Mr. Secretary: Don't you know there was a discourse in Parliament? Did not you know of such a debate in Parliament? Han't you heard there was a talk of Association in Parliament? Prety Questions indeed, and is this one of them they took so much time for, this all the egg that is laid after so much cackling and laying their heads together? I thought a Grand Jury such Good men and true, were sworn to lift things impartially, without being Counsel for the Prisoner, in opposition to the King: If so let any man judge how pertinent this Question was to the detecting the truth, and since they are so tickled with Interogatories; Quære whether these two or three Quæries may not as well be put?

1. Whether if all the Council assigned to Fitz Harris, could have pleaded more for his

Lordship, than these Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest?

2. Whether Ignoramus Juries ought not to be considered from the Protestant Exchequer; which like their Thames is at full Tide in the City, when 'tis Low Water at White-Hall?

3. Whether the Council of the one, or the Jurors of the other were the beter paid, And what is the difference between taking up a Prejudice against the Kings Cause, and a see

for the Prisoners?

These Quæries being civilly proposed, we'll now make some reply to their puzzling Interrogatories, about a Parliament; which I look upon as a fort of riddling Sphinx, and like that Monster, with many forms, and faces, which is not unriddled, they'll be sure to make it murder the credit of the Kings Evidence. But then if it chance to meet with its Oedipus, and be well expounded; why should not these Gentlemen and their Cause, (to carry on the fable,) break their neeks too? we know as well as any of these Good, Honest men, that there was a Bill proposed in the House of Commons, and that about Association too, they having owned it, and published it in their Printed Votes, and so not only the close, sly insunations

of their fubril Interrogatories. But what then? does it follow this discovered paper was read there roo, and every Paragraph of it, amongst which one is plain Treaton? fure that honographe House is but little beholden to those Gentlemen for such fquinting reflections. But it feems fuch men may make bolder with their Ropretentatives, and take as much liberty with their Petty Gods, as a cauting Nonconformill does with his God Almighty. Then fecondly were it read there verbatim as rhele hold Infiniators would have the World believe, fure the bare debating or reading it could not pals it into an ACt too, and make it as flatutable, as if the King's Le Ry and had passed it into Low; if so, it had then been pertinently urged as an Argument for the Priloner, when all the Old Atis that make it Treafon to raife Forces without the King, would have been abrogated by this New one for tolerating Infurrection. In the mean time give me leave to think that this Suggestion excused them no more from bringing the Prisoner to his Trial, then a Vore of the House could have warranted them to pull him out of the Tower. And by their leave how do all these infinuations prove the Parliament concerned in it? the most that can be gathered from the Circumstances of Affairs, is, that it must be only understood of the House of Commons, and now all is out, and what none of them will own when pinch't with it, blabs forth unawares in Confession. Un-

happy Tongues, thus to betray their Masters.

So now we know what they mean by a Parliament, it feems the House of Commons is the Parliament, and they will have this Parliament to exclude the Duke by themselves; their Votes to be Law, and they sit again as long as they please, and whether the King will or no; 'tis they must go down into their several Burroughs, and according to this Affociation raise the Militia, and make the people fivear to obey them: If this be the right constitution of a Parliament, the Lord have mercy upon us, and God fave the King, and no wonder then if the House of Lords were in the late Rebellion Voted useless, and now declared Obstructors of Justice, and Violuors of the constitution of Parliaments; and no need will there be for Repealing an Act of Scandalum Magnatum, if they can be so much traduced, made so scandalous without it. And give me leave to tell these Gentlemen too, that make the name of Parliament, a Justification for all their own Factionsness, and a Terrour to all other peoples Loyalty: that this complementing that honourable Assembly as their Patrons, and but other mens Bugbears is no such great piece of civility. If you now adays reprimand a fellow for talking irreverently of the King or Council, you are gagg'd presently with the sense of Parliament; tell them the Duke's still the next Successor, you are muzzl'd with the Bill of Exclusion; forbear veiling your Bonnet to Dr. Oats's Gippo, and he flaps you in the teeth with a Parliament; condemn the Treason of this Association, and you are stunn'd with fuch an Interrogatory. Now 'tis certain that none of these things ever were the Judgment of Parliament: Because neither the King nor the House of Lords are ever like to be of these Opinions; and as for this Scheam of Association, I am perfivaded the Commons themselves, never thought on such strange Resolutions, as For as 'tis acknowledged by all that the murder of Justice are there intended. Godfrey (which was as imprudent, as barbarous) made the fam'd fubtilty of the Jefuit much suspected; and with a preposterous piece of Policy helped the further detection of that Plot, they thought to finother in the stream of his Blood; fo tis as bad Politicks in our Commonwealths-mento make the Parliament Abettors of their proceedings, whilst it gratifies the Papist and their Cause much more, than that cruel and inconsiderate murder, helps to put off the thorow Examination of that Hellish Conspiracy; which they themselves think will never be sufficiently sisted; fo that 'tis no fuch Paradox to fay the Jefuit had an hand in this Affociation, as well as the Republicans, and that both cabal in their Clubs for the subverting the State as well as in their Assemblies for the ruining of the Church; the Consults for the one, being carried on at their Coffee-Houses; and for the other, at their Conventicles.

Thus the boldness and presumption that the factious party take, of making their house of Commons espouse, and warrant all their Licentiousness, is not only an abuse put upon the whole Gentry of the Nation, but directly destructive of those sooish Designs they think to promote by it. I know that which makes them so Impudent to sur this Association on that honourable Assembly are those Votes that were passed the 15th and 16th and 21th of Dec. 1680. The 15th. Ordered that a Bill be brought

brought in for an Association of all his Migesties Protest ant Subjects. The 16. A Bill for uniting his Majesties Protestant Subjects to the Church of England, was read a first time; and on the 21, they address, That his Majesty would graciously be pleased to assent to an Act for enabling his Protestant Subjects, to associate themselves for the defence of his Person. Now 'tis evident by these Bills, that their intent was to make his Majesties Protestant Subjects unite themselves to the Church of England; and in order to that, to affociate themselves for the Preservation of the Defender of their Faith; how far these Purposes agree with the Subverting the State, and ruining the Church, (the clear intent of this discovered Association) I submit to the determine nation of this grand Inquest, who perhaps may be able to reconcile the Contradiction.

Then such an Association as this would not only be derogatory from the Honour of that Assembly, but from the profest Loyalty of it too: And in God's Name what would they prove by fuch Arguments, and Suggestions; would they make Treasor brood within those Wills, as well as within those of their City? Do they idesign that their Rowses, Wilmores, Whitakers, Harveys, shall be all their Members in the next Parliament? Then perhaps I may not doubt of fuch an Affociation to be carried. But that it was the design of the Parliament that sate last at London, I must beg their Pardon if I suspend my Judgment from concurring with theirs. The Relation and Acquaintance only my poor felf had in it, might have made a larger Body of Protesting Commons than there were of Lords at Oxford; such as would have been very much concern'd, and trembled to have feen, the Foundations of the Government, and that of their own Walls, shaking together. And lastly such an Imputation only contradicts it felf, and is quite impossible; for the very Act of drawing up fuch an Association as this, would have made them de facto, forfeit their Allegiance to their Prince; And then in a moral Sence discharge them from being their Countries Representatives; and they shall assoon persuade me that the same Persons that

were then in the House, were at the same time in the Cellurs to blow it up.

When they are driven from this hold of a Parliament; the next feeming place of Strength they fly to is that of an Affociation in the 27 of Queen Elizabeth. And indeed 'tis such a Refuge, as none but such as are put to slight out of their wits, and all in confusion would seek to shelter themselves in; for 'tis but looking on the Combination that was drawn up for the Queen's defence, and you will quickly see how weak an one it is for our Adversaries; and all the late Rebels might as well have made it their Pretence, for the drawing up their Covenants; The whole Drift of that aims at the protecting her Majesty, against all that should pretend to her Crown; and all along the Form, and Words of it seem to denote as if it were the Queens Motion, that had first given occasion for it, rather then that of her Commons. And 'tis obvious that it was done to fecure her Title against the pretensions of the Queen of Scots, who lay then in the Tower, and within two years after, in the 29 of her Reign was beheaded. How much the Kings Prefervation was intended in the late Asociation, I leave his Guards to determine, who had never more need of being doubled; And how much his Majesty was pleased and acquainted withit, the Loyal Nobility and honest Hearts that are about him best know, and whose Number I wish may be daily augmented. In the first Lines of the Queens Association, they strongly promise to defend her Soveraignty and Supremacy; and in 27. in Queens this they won't allow so much as Guards for the Defence of the King's Person. They Eliz. time, and with joyful Hearts acknowledg her a gracious Lady, and that the Queen Reigned Charles 2d. to their great Felicity and Comfort, and that they have received the Benefit of compared. Peace, Wealth, and Godly Government under her Majesty, plentifully under her Reign, more then the Nation did under any King before.

This Assoc. with heavy Hearts considers the King as setting up Achitrary Government, as Popilhly affected, as Wasting, Consuming the Reputation, the Strength, Treasure of the Nation, and does not so much as allow his Reign to have been more Merciful

than that of the late Usurper.

That fays that with our whole Power, Bodies, Lives, and Goods, with our Children, and Servants, we will faithfully Serve, and humbly Obey, our faid Sove-

raign Lady, against all States, Powers, and Dignities, &c.

This fays that with our joynt and particular Forces, we will Oppose and Pursue unto Destruction; all that shall oppose the Just and Righteous Ends of this Affociation; The Ends I think follow: to raise Forces, to Obey only the sitting Parliament, or else the disbanded Members of a disolved one.

In first, all the was carried on with the Queens Alvice, Confint, and Privity; The last Chansof this to deciently evidence his Majesties Confint never to be expected. The tendeavoured to fapore the Crown and Dignity. This to lay both in the Dust; I hat suffice the Scopter in the Queens Hand, and This placks it out of the Kings: I hat help't to fir he to Foundations of the Government; This endeavors to undermine a tended one: I hat an Union of Loyal Hearts, and would have repelled the strongest Livader. This and of contented ones, and will invite an Enemy: That was a Lind Communication of during Subjects; This can never be subscribed but by [the Accession.]

Another Course they take to palliate the Design, is by saying none of all this was intended to be put in Execution, in the King's time; But only upon his Death, to keep out the Dake of York. A very good Defence indeed: and won't that D. of r. be as much a King then as his Royal Brother was before him? Must his Highness wast their Leature to be placed in the Throne? and shall he pais for the Peoples Heir infication that of the Court? Is there fuch a divertity in Rebellion that 'tislawful against one Prince, though not against another? Or are these new Distinctions only the Metaphylicks of Mr. Euwier; and the politick Aphorisms of his Commonwealth? But that this Suggestion is improbable and notoriously Falle, appears from this Infresomers it KIF; For in it the prefent King is accused of Arbitrary Power; his prefent Gumb now kept up, to be removed; and the Sitting, Prorogu'd, and Diffolved Members are to be obeyed; and also such as shall be again call'd after such Prorogation, and Different. When they are reason'd out of all their Holds, then at last they ver, fairly devic, the matter of Fact; and disbelieve any such Instrument found upon any of their Party by the King's Witnesses, making it all a Sham, and the two Grederable Persons that found the Paper, a couple of perjured Villains; But I hope they will give the World leave to believe their Testimony upon their Oaths: before firsh Galiflemens Affeverations upon nothing but Prejudice: And this fo flatly denying the fact, is like a bassled young Sophisters answering his Opponents Syllogisms with a meanis, instead of a non figuiture. Now whether the worthy Patriot was concernid, in whose Custody 'twas found; is only between God and himself, and Ed. Ma good is but his I noramus, only because not Omniscient.

[A a Now] by this time I hope they are fatisfied how mightily their new Projud of the neon agrees with the old Leagues and Covenants; and how exactly their Less in sections imitate chose of the true Protestants in forty one; The recollection of ableather are as much troubled at, as fick men to fee themselves in a Glass. But functively to f Protestums may be more surprised to find themselves resembling P. superto . And initead of having drawn their late Covenant from the Records of Queen charleths times, to find it but a clear extract of the League in France. I am for that of craven of those rebellious Papifts, those Carbolique Fanaticks suits, better to their l'appose, than this they pretend to write by, which only contradicts them; And now we are in the Vein and Humor of drawing Parallels between Covenants, I than, ive the na tak too, of that in France against the poor Hugonots, who were sufp. Etc.! to be farcured by the Government, just as the Catholiques are still here; and let these deluded Zealots see, that they tread not only in the sootsteps of the time Protestants of Charles the First in England, but also of the rank Papists of Hinry the Thod in France, and then I hope it will make the most impudent of them blush, ton dithemalives transported into such Delusions; that whillst with so much Rage they pretend to abbor Idols, they not only commit Sacrileds, but tread in the Foot-

Regs of most very idelaters, they abbor.

The head of that League was a young Duke; and our Asociators would not long have wanted one for theirs; Their youthful Leader was carefed and flattered with hopes of a Crown; grown Ambitious, by being Popular, and discontented by Disquee et Court; the Toleration of Calvinsm was their specious Presence for opposing the Covatament; The Communice at Popery is with us at present the ground for the same Presenting. The Names of Catholicks and Hugonois, were invented for discriminating Patties by the Zealous Papist; Whigg, and Tory are set up now, for a distinction of the Saints by our Schismatical Pharisees: Our late Remonstrating and Protesting, encouraged our Contriver to venture on such an Association; Remonstrances, and Protestations whered in this their Holy League.

French holy League.

- Hat they would establish Religion, the Law and Service of God in its pristine State, according to the Form and Usage of the Roman Catholick Church.
- 2. Finding that our Enemies aim to establish their Errors, we think it time to hinder their Plots and Con-(piracies.
- 3. That if there chance to be any Opposition made by any whomsoever, all the Confederates shall employ their Lives and Fortunes for destroying them by Arms.
- 4. We swear by Almighty God, even to the last drop of our Blood, not to depart from this League upon any Command, Pretence, Excule, or Occasion what soever.
- 5. We protest that if any of the Confederates be molested or troubled, all the rest shall defend him, &c.
- 6. We entreat of what Condition foewer to assist in the Prosecution of so good and pious a Work.

Lastly. Their League was subscribed underhand, by the greatest part of the Commissioners of their Shires.

English Association.

- I. Protest to maintain, and defend to the utmost of my Power, &c. the true Protestant Religion, against Popery, &c.
- 2. Finding to the grief of our Hearts, the Popish Priests, and fefuits have for many Years, pursued a most pernicious and hellish Plot &c.
- 3. But by force of Arms, if need for require; Expel, and Destroy all such as shall adhere to him, or by his Command, &c. And pursue unto Destruction all such as shall oppose,&c.
- 4. Neither will we for Perfons or Causes, Fear, or Reward, Separate our selves from this Association, or fail in the profecution thereof during Lives.
- 5. With our joynt and particular Forces, &c. to protect and defend all such as shall enter into the just performance, &c.
- 6. We have thought to propose to all true Protestants an Union among st themselves by solemn and sacred Promife.

Laftly. This Affociator swears to obey the major part of Members Sub-(cribing this Affociation.

Unhappy Statesmen, whose Plots and Actions run Parallel with those of the Jefuite; and they good Men not so much as apprehensive of the great Assimity that is between them; who with full Mouths, ignorantly follow the Chafe they feem to fly from; and like eager Currs now and then run a little Counter: But yet I can't chufe but smile, to see how the Faction hugsit self, when ever any learned Pen, proves the Papist at the bottom of all these Designs, which of late has been by several endeavoured; Let but one of the Regicides read fuch a Pamphlet, it wipes its Mouth and all is well; thinks himself no Agent, not so much as an Abettor upon the discovering this unknown Principal. Whatever Authors these are, I grant them their Affertions in some Cases may be true, and their Design pretty honest; And in God's Name, let them paint out the Conclave as black as Hell, and make their Plots as Catholique, as they would have their Religion; Let them leave not a Conventicle or Elders-house without some disguised Priest or Jesuit: Let them prove the Papists resolved the votes of Nonaddresses; and made it high Treason to Confer with their King; that it was they alone ordered the General to take Care of his Person, and call

a Council of War to draw up His Charge; that 'twas they passed an A& for his Trial, and a Jesus in the Vizzard out off his Head: Lastly that this Association was penned at Rome, and sent over to the Consederates in a Packet-Boat. All these things may be, but 'tis a bad Argument that they are, only because they have a Pessibility of being.

But grant that there is Great Evidence for all this, what is the work at prefent of fome industrious Pens to prove. These Popith instigations if plainly detected, with no more acquit our rebellious Male-contents, in a Moral fense, than the discovering the Person that perswades him to steal, will a Felon in Point of Law; and it feems to me a wild fort of *Indulgence* that the *feeret* Practices of the *Romifi* amongst us, should make the Open Rebellions of the Phanatick Party Venial. If there are Jesites among them that buzz about these Elements of Treason, and Sedition; why must the Government be blamed for Connivance, and Pardoning those Villains whom they themselves protect from punishment? If a Priest that is Close thaven thall commence a Godly Minister, alloon as his Locks can cover his Ears, must a Field Conventicle be pardoned when they are deluded into Rebellion, only because Father Greybeard put atrick upon them? Were they so desirous to be really rid of those impostors, they would rather petition to have the Laws put in execution, than for Moderation and Repealing them. A loufic person that would willingly be rid of his troublesom Vermine, will be willing to suffer the trouble of fcouring too; and confent to the buying a Brush, though it be for his own back: But these Logical heads give you a scrap of their Heereboord too, and talk of first taking away the Cause, and then all the sad Effects will presently vanish. Very good, and the Government is about it as fast as it can; but I am afraid were there not a Catholique lest in the Nation, the whole Lump of Factions Leaven would remain still. I know a Monarch that denies the Popes Supremacy is as much in danger of being fecretly stab'd by the Jesuit, as the Prince that won't comply with his Malecontents is of being Publickly butchered by the Phinatick; but I think it can't be collected from their Writings, that Monarchy it felf is such a Grievance to the Conclave; but this I am fure that nothing but a Commonwealth can be gathered from the Doctrines of Mr. Calvin. So that though they can prove the Pope to have had an hand in the Murder of our Royal Martyr, I am confident it will be an harder Task to prove his Holmess helped up the following Republick too; so that this Quære will be the refult; Whether the Papifts got the King murdered to fet up the Pope's Supremacy, or the Phanaticks to advance their own? In my Judgement those bloody Politicks were as unsuitable to the ends of the One, as agreeable to the Designs of the Other; and I should much Distrust the sam'd Subtility of the Jesuit if he took so prepasterous a Medium for pursuing his End. Whereas I admire the Politicks of our Republicans, who could never have refolv'd on hatter Measures for And if Success can determine any thing, that darling Success by which they justifyed all their Villanies; Then let them take their own Minion and Favorite to decide the Controversie; and show whether the Pope was exalted here, ora Commonwealth. And 'tis a little improbable that the cunning Romanist, should have taken all this Pains, only to flew himfelf notorioufly wicked; and let the factious Spawn of Geneva reap the Benefit of all their impious Labours. Well, but the Papifts are certainly the Teazers, and Towzers, that fet on a parcel of discontented People to worry the Government; And ought we not in Justice rather animadvers: on those that hollow them to the Sport, than on those innocent Creatures, that only do what they are bidden? Since they are refolved to have it so, wee'll grant the Supposition; but must I spit in the Mouth of that dangerous Curr, that fell upon me? And only bang the waggish Roguethat set him on? For my part, I should think both deferved a good Cudgelling. But what if this furly Creature be chained up by the Laws, to the good behaviour? And fome tenderhearted Souls, are for pittying the Confinement of this harmless Animal; for repealing of Statutes and slipping the Collar. Does the Papist do this too? and does he let him loose to spoil the Agyptians? I know the Tyrannies of the Church of Rome, which we tasted and felt in the time of Queen *Maries* Perfecution, occasioned the dispersing of many fufferers into Franck-Fort and other parts of Germany; but why they were necesfitated to bring back from their travels only those excellent accomplishments of Schism and Sedition, I cannot apprehend. It would be a little scandalous to our nation in Particular, as well as to the Reformed Religion in General, should those exiled Protestants of France, upon their return to their native Country have only learnt from our English to rebel.

I defire no one to take this as the least Vindication of the Papists; whom I look upon as fuch Latitudinarians in Religion, and Morality, as need none of their wide Dispensations, and Indulgences, to make them greater Libertines; such as are principled into greater Villanies (if any fuch there be) than were committed by our late Rebels: The intent of this Digression is only to correct those, who by blackning the deep Defigns and Endeavours of Rome to Subvert our Government, would wash our Rebellious Negroes white, that accomplish't it. And 'tis time to give these Gentlemen a little Civil Correction, when they are those of our own Clergy that merit it; That are come to flatter the very Schismatiques that disturb their own Churches; As if it were only to prevent a Second Ejest-ment, or get a favourable Sequestration. Amongst which fort of meal-mouth'd Sycophants, we may reckon Mr. J. with his Daniels Den; the Philanglus with his Moderation, and Squire R. with his Julian Ship: I look on fuch Secret Neutrals at present, as Dangerous, and Scandalous to the Church; As those that openly diffent from it; Such as do it as great differvice as the wild Gentleman that put on a Gown, and Caffock, and ran about Streets enquiring for a Whore: Such as han't that Kindness the Butchers Dog had for his Masters meat, no not to the Church Government under which they live and officiate; But close in with the invading Currs for a share, instead of offering to defend it. I grant Moderation to be many times feafonable; but not when Transgressors break the Laws most Immoderately: And those obstinate Antinomians from whom Penalties cannot extort an obedience to the Laws, are very unlikely to be perswaded with the Lenitives of Indulgence and Toleration: And as for the plaulible Arguments they use to persuade our Church to Condescention; viz. because of the Dangers that threaten us from Rome; That fure may be a better Motive (one would think) only for their Conformity: When the one must be done by repealing old Canons, and making new ones; the other only by Conforming to those already made: The one a yielding of those that have the Law of God, and Man, on their fide; The other of those that have neither, and in some sense a fort of Out-Laws. Neither have we any Security, these froward Gentlemen would be pleas'd, should they be humor'd too. The prevish Lady that makes her indulgent Lover cut off the excrescency of hair, and beard, or the superfluities of his over-grown Must achoes, as Mr. A. that Protestant Droll, and gifted Buffoon, resembles our Ceremonies to; may upon the next frisk of petulancy requelt the poor man to flea himself alive, or lopp away a Limb. And what manner of yielding and condescention they expect, may be gather'd from the Paper of Union that was spread abroad at Coffee-Houses, when the Parliament sate last at London; to whose consideration it was defign'd to be presented: An Union little better than that propos'd in the Scotch Covenant; By total Extirpation of Episcopal Government: And for Succouring the Church at prefent against Popery, is but a meer shamming Argument: For 'tis Evident they had rather see it ruin'd by Turks, or Mahometans, than strike one blow to prevent it. And 'tis no good Policy, for any man, though assaulted by a Lion, to let loofe a Bear for his afliftance: It is also a dishonest, and imprudent fort of diffidence for any to diltrust the now Establish't Government, as not able to support it felf without such dangerous alliance which has once already fery'd the Church, as some Confederates have done their Neighbouring Allies, fubdued those they pretended to affist.

The Law certainly is the greatest, and only Pillar to support the Church, and State; And it was the Observation of as Eminent a Person as ever was in it; That none ever wrestl'd with it, but in the end it infallibly broke their Necks. There was never more occasion for its vigorous Execution; And 'tis no such Tyranny as Mr. Baxter represents it, to punish Dissenters with a Prison, when some of them have been willing to croud thither, only to make up a Conventicle; perverting the very Penalties of the Law, to a surther opportunity of breaking it; and making that subservient to the Crime, which was intended to correct it. This Animadversion on our Dissenters, and their Advocates, is both pertinent to this Discourse, and savourable to those it resects on: The one, because 'tis certain their Faction is concern'd in this Association. The other, because such offenders deserve to be more severely handled.

And now you shall see the Disparity between a True Patriot, and a Factious Afforimer; the difference there is betwixt one that truly Loves his Countrey, and him that only pretends it.

A True Patriot, will endeavor the Peace and Quietness of the Kingdom wherein he Lives; and if he fits at Helm, will so steer the Bark, that it may sail securely in the midst of the greatest danger; neither split on the Rocks that threaten it on ene side; Or running into the Quick-sand, that would cast her away on the other; will endeavour to preserve the Nation from the Popery we fear, and from the Fanaticism we have felt: One that has helpt to make it slourish in Peace and Plenty this Twenty Tears; And will endeavour to keep it in the same Prosperity still. One, that will with Equal Courage resist an English Rebellion, that he would a Spanish Invasion: That won't endeavour to satisfie every discontended grumbler; but remove all real motives to complaint and murmuring: That will keep to the Rules of Law, and Justice, as the best means to keep the Peace too: Free from all Passion and Interest; and so can neither trouble the Kingdom, by the Turbulency of the one; or defined it by the Temptations of the other.

A Factious Affociator, makes it his business to disturb the Countrey wherein he Lives, with as much Fear and Jealousie, as Thought can suggest, or Malice invent: for 'tis Quietness and Peace that makes him idle and without Employ: fort of Sea-Monster, that shows himself most before a Storm; And endeavors to over fet that Ship, which he is not Capacitated to Steer. His Eyes are fet on the Publique Ministers of State, not to pry into their Actions, but murder their Reputations: Not to fearch them like an Eagle, but to facrifice them like a Basilisk. *Tis a State Cannibal that delights in blood; and triumphs in the Miseries of a Civil One that makes Religion a pretence for Rebellion; Though as empty of the one, as brim full of the other. One that would flush himself in the Spoils of a New War; though glutted almost with the blood that was shed in the Old. rarified Chamaleon, That out-does the natural one; feeds not fo much as upon Air, But only Popular breath: Sets the Nation all in Combustion; and then like a secure Salamander, lives in the flame. One that seems Hells Purveyor, and like the Devil makes his Covenanting Imps subscribe their Contracts in their own blood: That Sails fecurely by tacking about with Wind, and Tide; and exposes the Government to be shatter'd in the Tempest: That talks of nothing but the Consumption of the Body Politick; only because his Natural one pines with discontent.

The one will with an earnest, even anxious follicitation of mind, seek to reconcile the jarring hearts of Subjects to their Lawful Prince; Let them understand the goodness and equity of the merciful King that governs; will help his gracious Monarch, to make all manner of good impression on his Subjects; and give his people all imaginable satisfaction; will perswade them to acquiesce with his Majesty's reasons for dissolving an old Parliament, and his Gracious promises for calling a new one; that will thank him for such kind Assurances and Declaration; and not extensate so gracious an action, with a talk of Oath and Obligation; will open the blind eyes of the deluded Rabble, and take away the Veil of Popularity, that blinds the discontented great.

The other pursues with the greatest aggravation, the least slip in the Government, stirs up Jealousies and Animosities between King and People, to prevent the Reconciliation that would otherwise ensue; for then the little Artisices he uses to soment Sedition would be illuded; and his Engines of Rebellion, Libels, Associations, Remonstrances, would grow rusty, and useless: He is bound in prudence to make the Peoples Cause his Own; and for his security, to be guarded by his Whissers the Rabble; is grieved and afflicted, when the King comforts his People; perverts the best things, to the worst sense; daubs and dissignres all with his Colours, which is like to wipe off the pretence and Varnish of his Cause; cavils at the Declaration of his Prince, because intended to satisfie the People; proves the Parliament unreasonably dissolved, because the King gives good reason for it; makes the Nation believe it shall never see another, when

he Declaration promises the contrary; but yet thinks sit to extort it from the King by Petition, for fear it should pass otherwise for his Gratious action; deludes the silly Mobile, with expectations of being great, and perswades the Nobility, they are not truly so without a Popular greatness.

The one is for the uniting the people in affection and charity, if he can't obtain it in Persuasion and Religion, won't multiply soes by Suspition, or create dangers out of a Paniek fear; one that will never hugg a Popish Plot as tender-ly as the Nursing-Father of it, a Jesuit; No such Ambidexter, as to make a Bugbear and Darling of the same thing, and both equally subservient to his purpose; No such minical Ape, as with differential, squinting looks, ridicules every thing in his countenance, that does not fuit with his froward Genius: He is a perfect piece of sincerity, and never makes a Juglers-box of his Conscience, swallowing down Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and bringing up nothing but Treafonable Covenants and Affociations; like those Impostors that are seen to let down but harmless Tape, and Ribband, yet disgorge Knives, and Daggers. He will submit to the Lawful Authority of the State, and conform to the constant Discipline of the Church; will with an awful respect look upon the Crown, and pay his due reverence to the Mitre; will oppose the Toleration of all Religion, as the ready way to have none; He will truly stand up for the Liberty of the Subject, and not make it a pretence to enflave them; One that will trust his Prince with Money, for the support of his Crown and Dignity, and allow him a competent Guard, for the prefervation of his Person; One that will swear Allegiance to none, but his King; And lastly, never out of fear of a contingent danger, will raise a present War for altering Succession.

The other is so far from reconciling differences in Religion, that he can hardly admit of a good opinion of any, not of his own sentiments; transubstantiates his Sword of the Spirit, into that of Steel; and makes his Church truly Militant, by being in Arms; crys down the Plot, at the same time he makes it support his Cause; Pulls at the Tripple Crown with one hand, and the King's Scepier with the other: The Protestant Virtuoso, that views the slips of Government in a Microscope; and so magnifies the biting of a Flea, to the pinehing of a Lobster; And for his transubstantiating of Mettals, and Chymical knacks, exceeds the Dutch Van Helmont, or our English Boyle; with a little Panegyrick can Sublime a knave to the very Quintessence of honesty; and then with one drop of the venom of his tongue, debase him to the worst of villains; Can devour a Test, and belch up a Remonstrance; So refractory an Animal as to oppose the Government in all its actions, and the Church in every Canon and Constitution; Instead of respe-Eling the Crown, tramples it under feet: Makes the countenancing Diffenters, an expedient for suppressing Popery; And the rooting out of Superstition, the means of introducing Schism, and Division; Makes the Liberty of the Subject a pretence to depose the Prince, and enslave the People; And is only for repealing the Laws, that he himself may be the greater Libertine, and rebel with a License; Is for removing those terrible Guards, because they preserve his Majesty's Person, and loves to keep his Prince poor, out of hopes to make him contemptible; Instead of acknowledging the King's Supremacy, swears to obey Members, and fellow Subjects; Out of dread of a future alteration in the Church, will make a present change in the State; And will astually raise War against the right Heir of the Crown, only because he can't very formally dis-inherit him.

And now because the D. gives this Associator all his pretences for such a Treafonable Combination; I shall in this very Case prove him but a disguis'd Patriot; and that the Mediums he has propos'd to himself, demonstrate him rather a Barbarous Hun, than a true Roman Brutus; A cruel Scourge to his Countrey, more than a tender Lover of it. And first for those reasons of State, and Self-preservation, which he would have to warrant this total Exclusion, expelling and destroying his Highness: (faving the respect I bear to the Author and his politick Noddle) I think they may pass rather for Proverbial Sentences, and expressions

of prome relentment, than Maxims of true Policy; and Aphorisms of undoubted truth for the Countreys good; For though I never much confulted Mr. Beaver's Holy Common-wealth, or William Pryn's Popish Royal Favorite; Yet I can't think the destroying the One mult be warrantable, because we have a mind to let up the Other; Or that a Pepilh Succeffor must be ruin'd, for the establishing a & gubla ; neither can I understand why this exclusion, must be Judg'd such an ablélute demonstration of a mans Love to his Countrey; so meritorious a piece of Piety; That it can not onely explate for all the blood, murder and develtation, which may be the confequences; but justilie this very villanous Afficiator, in endeavouring to exclude him by bimfelf; Or the affiftance of his Confederates, without the suppos'd legal process, of an Act of Parliament. Certainly he is not to be effeem'd a prudent adviter for his Countreys good, that enely means well to it; That advites a good thing, but fuch as would have the unhappy concomitancy of a greater ill. If they make the Parliament the fole Arbitrators of the publick good; I mean those whom they commonly take for it, the Lower House: yet they are not (under favour) to transcribe their Imminents into practice, and refolve on expelling that by force, which their Representatives could not obtain by request. If they are Commenc'd already fuch Casuistical Libertines; Then the present establishment of Church and State, is to me as much a Miracle, as ever was the Restoring it. And on the fame ground they may muster up their Train-Bands, march to Whitehall, reform the Council with the push of Pike; from thence to Westminster, and cudgel those Arbitrary Judges into better understanding of the Laws; And then back with some Captain Hickeringill to Doctors Commons; and blow up all the Enemies to Naked Truth, or teach them at least to keep their Ecclesialtical Courts in better order; And all these things very lawful, because under consideration of the Parliament. I know the dif-inheriting the D. with a Bill of Exclusion will by many be thought a pretty fort of Expedient; But the destroying him without one, must by all, be counted a Damnable Rebellion; must involve the Nation in Blood; Purple agen her Rivers with the Slain, and make our wretched Ifle feem to float once more in her red Sea; Expose the poor Subject to the mercilcs Sword; and all the Miseries of a Civil War. And now Quære Whether this Affociator's Love to his King, or his Countrey out-weigh each other by fo much as a grain? The very dif-inheriting him with a Bill, may have Confequences bad enough; how much more then the refisting him without? An Excluded Prince, though with form of Justice, will find Adherents. One would think these bad Politicians, should be worse Historians too; And not so much as have confulted the Chronicles of their own Nation; which has already miferably felt, and that more then once, the Bloody Consequences of a debarr'd Right. Of which unhappy Wounds, the reproaching Sears upbraid us to our very Faces, and to this very day; I hope Parallels in Discourse need not be so Mathematical as those in Geometry: And though I can't give an instance of a Duke of York that was Excluded from his Right; yet it may suffice, if I tell you of one that after much Blood re-There has been a Parliament that has Excluded the right Line, to make way for a pretended one; depos'd their King, and accepted an Usurper, (not to mention the more Barbarous Proceedings of later Times, when they murder'd a Mighty Monarch, and made an Arch-Rebel mount the Throne.) We had before that a Prince Depos'd with as much Authority of Parliament as this can be Debard: We had one at least of the Honse of York Voted out of his Thronc, the yet (as if Vengeance which is faid to follow lamely, had mended her pace) tis observeable, That only Three Lancasters, the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Henry fucceffively Reign'd, and maintain'd the Usurpation; Of which one was a Monmouth too; and all the dear Conquests was by the latter of these quite lost, which had been hought by fo much Blood by the former: And the very Crown too Voted on the Head of an Excluded Duke of York; And the then present King only Complemented with a durante vita; and the bare formality of wearing it: I have so little Kindness for Embusiasm, or Superstition, That I lay but small stress on the Jingling Homonymie, or agreeable found of the names; Neither looking on them as Ominous or Prophetick: Though I believe would they make for

fome peoples turns, they would be better weigh'd, and fifted; made use of as prefages, and fore-bodings of good Success; whereas we only see it had a very bad one. I confess they have an Argument now for altering the Succession, which they wanted then; viz. the different persuasion in Religion; whereas they Depos'd Richard the Second only for a pretended unworthiness, unprofitableness, and infufficiency: But yet I think the contingent danger of parting with our Reform'd Religion, can never warrant a certain involving the Nation in the Miserics of a Civil War. I conceive, if we are Christians, it is no fuch abfurd thing to rely upon Providence too: And though this Affociator makes Queen Marys Case such an absolute Argument of Popery being introduc'd; I must beg leave to observe to him his preposterous Logick and Reasoning, to be but proving an absolute and univerfal Position, from a single, and particular instance; And those Laws then Enacted had never fo many Proviso's against the introducing that Religion, as perhaps His Majesty would have yielded to, had they but accepted of those Gracious Tenders for Limiting the Successor. I know the plausible Argument is carried on very smoothly; and slips in with a whole heap of Syllogisms; If a Popish Prince, then a Popish Council; If a Popish Council, then sure Popish Bishops; If Popish Bishops, then the Popish Mass too. But I can tell them of a more Experienc'd fort of Sorites, a sadder heap of Argumentation; And already prov'd by frequent Induction; If we find a Factious City, then a Factious Sheriff; If a Factious Sheriff, then a Factious Jury; If a Factious Jury, then all the Factious Fellows are acquitted. I confess they have made the Argument pretty strong, by showing themselves the Butteress to support it.

But what if I should barr the necessity of these Conclusions from the Premises, I think I should be very Civil to Them, and Just to the Case of the Successor. Suppose if from this Fastions City, the King should take his Gracious Charter; The City may be Factious still; without a Sheriff, without a Jury, without the fearful Lirry of many such unhappy Consequences. And then with Reasonable men there is always the same reason for Contraries; Suppose if from a Popish Prince there is so much of Prerogative taken away, as when parted with, will put him out of a capacity of imposing his Religion on his Subjects; He may still be the same Popish Prince; without Popish Council, without Popish Bishops, and without their Popish Mass and Religion being obtruded on the Nation. And these fort of Expedients have been as Graciously tender'd, as strangely rejected; And our careful Patriots not being able thoroughly (as they call it) to secure us, and the Nation by a Total Exclusion, in Kindness, and order to its Preservation, will accept of no Mediums at all: If this be the best Politicks of this Age, I fancy the ador'd Matchiavil and the Writings of the best Statesmen are unhappily lost, or little But as for the deep Design, and Hellish Contrivance of this Association ciator, no doubt they are Politick Measures, and Zealous Endeavours for his Countreys good; The putting it all in a Flame, no doubt will purge off all the Drofs of Superstition, and Idolatry; and leave nothing behind it of Arbitrary Power, besides the Tyranny of the refined holy Common-wealth. And this is the Drift of this disguised Associator and pretended Patriot; This Religious State-Bully, That can cheat the Nation with the Masque of Holyness, and meer Vizard of Piety, and make Three Zealous Kingdoms devoutly perish, even in working out their own Salvation.

If it be objected I have made too wide Inferences; And that such an Association may not have all those bad Consequences we seem to dread from its being carried on; I desire such Gentlemen to consider, That there is no Villany but may be comprehended Lawful under such a Specious Pretence; And when the old Covenants were sworn to, some of the very Subscribers never imagin'd they would have prov'd such Flood-Gates of Hell, and let in such a deluge of Impiety, Treason, and Sacriledge. And what less can be expected from such a Combination at this

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* In the Anfwer to the Kings Declaration.

mischief of Impolitions.

time, Than the Subversion of Church, and State? when they are come to * fancy Statute Laws infignificant, unless the very Rabble set up for the fole Magistrates and Legislators; And all Ecclesiastical Canons, Rites and Ceremonies: The meer Fopperies of Rome, and as a fort of Superfluous † Mr. A. in his Excrescencies † of hair, and beard: And what other way is there left for the flopping these Sluces of Rebellion, and Schism; But by guarding the Churches Vine from the Wild Boar of the Forrest; And defending our Royal Oak from being again cut down with an Ax? This alone can supersede the sad Completion of the Parable of Trees; Keep the Fire from coming out of the Brambles, and devouring the Cedars of Lebanon.

FINIS.

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